

KEGAN PAUL'S RUSSIAN TEXTS

**RUSSIAN  
POETRY READER**

**EDITED BY A. E. SEMEONOFF  
and H. J. W. TILLYARD**

## А. К о л ь ц о въ

### 16. УРОЖАЙ.

#### I.

Краснымъ польемъ  
Заря вспыхнула,  
По лицу земли  
Туманъ стелится;  
Разгорѣлся дѣнь  
Огнѣмъ солнечнымъ,  
Подобралъ туманъ  
Выше тѣмя горъ;  
Нагустилъ его  
Въ тучу чёрную;  
Туча чёрная  
Понахмурилась,  
Понахмурилась,  
Что задумалась,  
Словно вспомнила  
Свою родину . . .  
Понесутъ ее  
Вѣтры буйные  
Во все стороны  
Света благо . . .

5

10

15

20

Ополчáется  
Грóмомъ, бúрею,  
Огнёмъ-мóлніей,  
Дугóй-ráдугой;  
Ополчíлася—  
И расширилась,  
И удáрила,  
И пролíлася  
Слезóй крúпною—  
Проливнымъ дождёмъ  
На земнóю грудь,  
На ширóкую.

25

30

## II.

И съ горы небéесь  
Глядítъ сóлнышко;  
Напилáсь воды  
Земля дóсыта.  
На полá, сады,  
На зелёные  
Люди сéльскіе  
Не насмóтрятся;  
Люди сéльскіе  
Бóжьей мíлости  
Ждáли съ трéпетомъ  
И молýтвою.  
Заоднó съ веснóй  
Пробуждáются  
Ихъ завéтныя  
Дúмы мýрныя.  
Дúма пéрвая:  
Хлéбъ изъ зáкрома

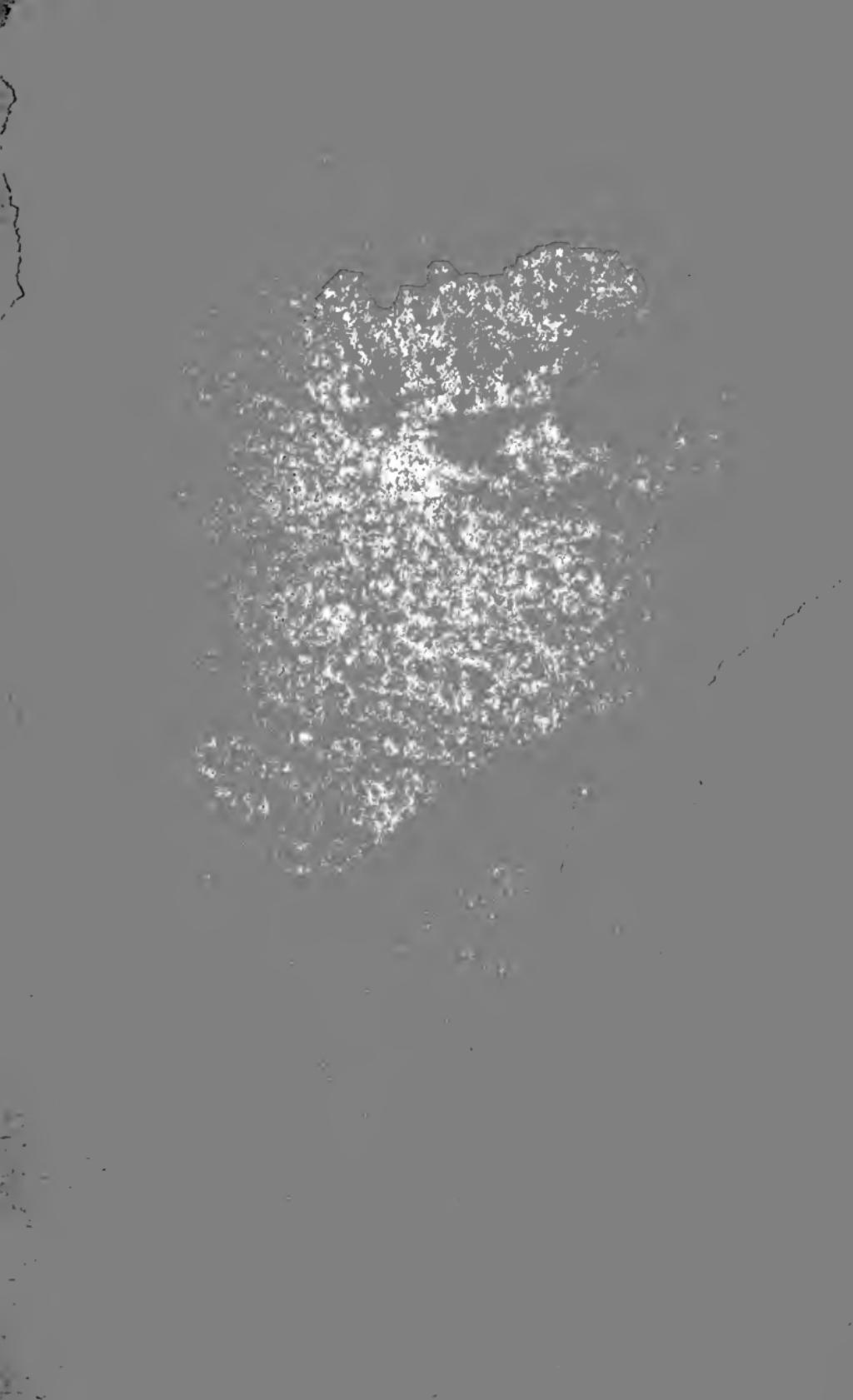
35

40

45

50



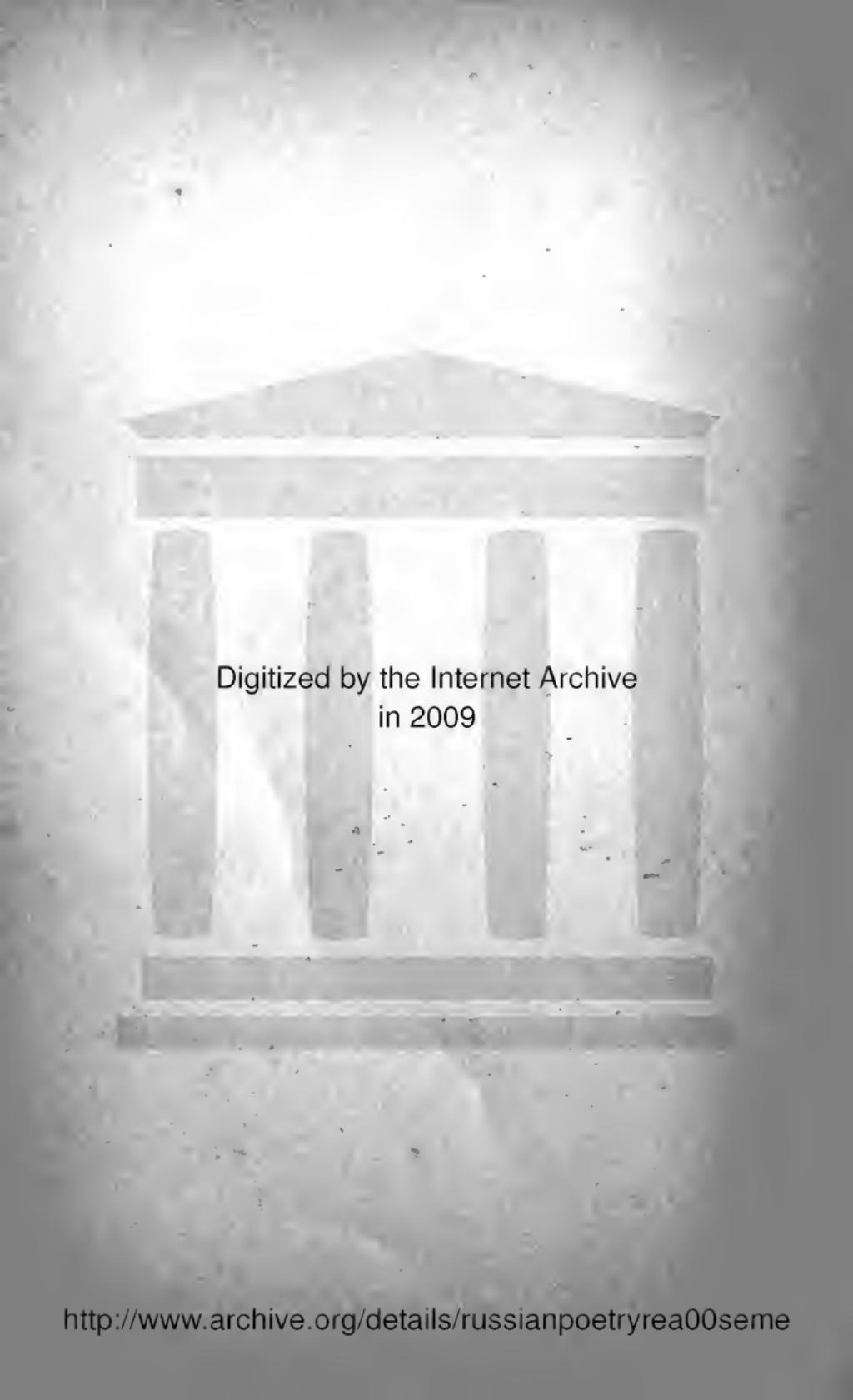








RUSSIAN POETRY READER



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2009

# RUSSIAN POETRY READER

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND  
VOCABULARY, BY

A. E. SEMEONOFF

AND

H. J. W. TILLYARD

LONDON

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO., LTD.  
NEW YORK : E. P. DUTTON & CO.

1917



## PREFACE

RUSSIAN poetry holds a high place in the world's literature of the nineteenth century, and its future development may be awaited with confidence. The Russians are an imaginative race, and their melodious flexible tongue is rich in poetical words, while a traditional wealth of folk-songs and tales, as well as the stirring history of their country, supplies Russian poets with ample material for their craft, besides what they may take from the storehouse of Western Europe. At first imitative and falsely classical, the poetry of Russia in the hands of Pushkin and his great successors becomes both original and national. We in Britain, the friends of Russia and her arts, should therefore learn to know and love the works of Russian poets, even as Byron, Scott, and Shelley have claimed not a few of their admirers and disciples over there.

If this little book can do anything to introduce British readers to such a course of study, the editors' object will have been gained. Apart from the beauty of the poems themselves, the perusal of verse has a recognized value in fixing the grammatical forms and the stress-accents in the pupil's mind, especially if some of the poems be learnt by heart.

The choice has been restricted to fairly easy ex-

amples of no great length, while full explanations are given in the notes. A short record of the author's life and works has been supplied in every case; and it is hoped that the student, after working through the present collection, will be ready for wider reading on his own account.

A. E. S.  
H. J. W. T.

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE - - - - -	v
INTRODUCTION - - - - -	ix
<b>PUSHKIN:</b>	
1. Изъ „Цыгáны“ (Song from “The Gipsies”) - - - - -	1
2. Зýмний вéчеръ (A Winter Evening) - - - - -	1
3. Осень (Autumn) - - - - -	3
4. Зýмная дорóга (A Winter Road) - - - - -	3
5. Тýча (The Cloud) - - - - -	4
6. Пáмятникъ (The Monument) - - - - -	5
<b>LÉRMONTOV:</b>	
7. А́нгель (The Angel) - - - - -	6
8. Пáрусь (The Sail) - - - - -	7
9. Молýтва (The Prayer) - - - - -	7
10. Казáчья колыбéльная пýсня (Cossack Cradle-Song) - - - - -	8
11. Выхожý одíнъ я на дорóгу (I go out alone upon the road) - - - - -	9
12. Тýчи (Clouds) - - - - -	10
<b>KRYLOV:</b>	
13. Стрекозá и муряvéй (The Dragon-Fly and the Ant) - - - - -	11
14. Мýшь и крýса (The Mouse and the Rat) - - - - -	12
15. Волкъ и лисýца (The Wolf and the Fox) - - - - -	12
<b>KOLTSÓV:</b>	
16. Урожáй (Harvest) - - - - -	14

## NEKRÁSOV:

	PAGE
17. Шкóльникъ (The Schoolboy) - - - - -	18
18. Простý (Farewell) - - - - -	20
19. Внимáя ужасамъ войны (When I think of the horrors of war . . .) - - - - -	20
20. Тишинá (Quiet) - - - - -	21
21. Укажí мнѣ такýю обýтель (Show me that abode . . .) - - - - -	22
22. Крестьянскія дѣти (Peasant Children) - - - - -	23

## NADSON:

23. Другъ мой, братъ мой (My friend, my brother . . .) - - - - -	25
24. Мать (Mother) - - - - -	26
25. Зарý лѣніво догорáеть (The sunset slowly fades . . .) - - - - -	27
26. Жизнь (Life) - - - - -	28

NOTES - - - - -	30
-----------------	----

VOCABULARY - - - - -	58
----------------------	----

## INTRODUCTION

### RUSSIAN POETRY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

WHEN Russia, under the rule of Peter the Great, adopted the culture and institutions of Western Europe, a corresponding movement arose for the creation of a Russian literature based on Western models.

The founder of the new Russian literature was Michael Lomonósov (1714-1765). He was born near Archangel, the son of a poor fisherman. In 1730 he ran away from home to Moscow. There he fell into good hands, was recognized as a boy of promise, and admitted to the classical academy. He studied at Petrograd and abroad, and showed himself equally a master of literature, natural science, and grammar. He became chief of the physical and geographical department of the Russian Academy. Owing to his many-sided and vast learning, he was called by Pushkin "our first Russian University." On the side of literature, he was the originator of the literary speech of modern Russia. He rejected the traditional Church Slavonic in favour of the living tongue of his day, which he purified from many foreign elements and enriched from Slavonic. He founded Russian grammar and established the laws of versification. Besides all this, he was a prolific writer, composing verses and

plays, besides speeches and treatises of various kinds. Although he had power and dignity in his writings, he was neither a true poet nor a genuine playwright; but his work, in showing the capacities of the language and in fixing its laws, has been of vast importance.

Nearly all the poetry of the eighteenth century, being derived from the West, consisted of odes, epigrams, and satires. The chief satirist of the time was Kantémir (died 1744). All this literature is marked by stiffness, artificiality, and painful imitation of classical models. In other words, it is an imported product: the language is Russian, but the form and substance are Western.

After Lomonósov, other poets continued in the same style. Tretiákovski (1703-1769) was a voluminous writer in many styles of poetry, but with little talent. Sumarókov (1718-1777) wrote tragedies in the manner of Racine. Literature flourished in the reign of Catharine the Great (1762-1796). The Queen herself was an authoress, and literary men thronged to her court. French influence was predominant, Voltaire being specially admired in Russia. The chief poet of this age was Derjávin, the composer of numerous odes—some religious, others in praise of the Empress and her generals and statesmen. Less exalted in style than Lomonósov, he has rather more poetical feeling. He said of himself that he was “the first who sang in a pleasing tone, who spoke of God in simplicity of heart, and told truth to monarchs ‘smilingly.’”

The verse of the eighteenth century, though not without merits, has been overshadowed by the masterpieces of the early nineteenth, and is little read at the present time.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1. JUKÓVSKI (1783-1852) introduced the romantic movement into Russian literature. He translated freely from British, French, and German poets, and thus helped to diffuse the new tendencies in his own country. His style, though polished, is much easier and more natural than his predecessors', marking a further stage in the emancipation from classical convention. His fancy is mystical and inclined to melancholy.

2. KRYLÓV (1768-1844).—This great Russian fable-writer has enjoyed world-wide fame, and his works have been translated into most European and many Asiatic languages. He began by writing comedies in the French style; and even many of his fables are adapted from La Fontaine. But this does not impair Krylóv's originality. He knew the beasts of farm and forest from his own observation; he understood the weaknesses of his fellow-countrymen, and his accounts of them are full of good-natured irony and pith. Breaking finally with Slavonic traditions, he used the language of the people with remarkable force and effect. His fables are a classic in every Russian school.

3. ALEXANDER PÚSHKIN (1799-1837) was the son of a landowner of the Pskov district, but was partly of African descent. His genius showed itself at an early age. It is said that in 1815 Derjávin, then a white-haired old man, came to examine the Lyceum of Tsárskoie Seló. Some of the boys recited to Derjávin his own verses; then young Pushkin, one of the pupils, was called up and recited an original poem in his praise. Derjávin was so entranced by the poem that

he wanted to embrace Pushkin, and at once recognized him as his own greater successor.

The judgment of mankind has more than confirmed this opinion, and Pushkin is now admitted to be one of the world's greatest poets. The chief of his early works which first brought him fame was "*Ruslan and Ludmila*," a fairy-tale versified in popular style. The poet was already well known when he became implicated in the Decembrist movement (1826), and being suspected of revolutionary ideas, was banished first to the Caucasus and then to his father's estate. The romantic scenery of the mountains had a deep effect on the poet's imagination; while in the retirement of the country he listened to the tales of his old nurse and came to know intimately the peasant tales and peasant speech of his country. Several of these tales he has worked up into charming ballads, the best known being that of "*Tsar Saltán*." Pushkin was also influenced by Byron, and his longest poem, "*Eugène Onégin*," is, at least in form, an imitation of "*Don Juan*." In reality, however, Pushkin has produced a novel in verse, not merely a satirical epic. *Onégin*, the pleasure-sick, useless, melancholy noble, is a type often recurring in Russian literature, but nowhere drawn with more pathos and insight than here. So, too, Tatiana, the impulsive, romantic, fearless heroine, has been the forerunner of many of the characters of Russian fiction. The setting of the story is intensely Russian. Pushkin's humour never sinks into bitterness, and his humanity redeems the tragedy of life from despair. In lyrical pieces he is unsurpassed for grace and tenderness. He also wrote several short stories in prose, the most important being the "*Captain's Daughter*," an episode in the revolt of

Pugachóv (1770-1775). Besides this, he composed a historical play, "Boris Godunov." Pushkin was fatally wounded in a duel in 1837.

4. LÉRMONTOV (1814-1841).—Born at Moscow, the son of an officer of partly Scottish descent, Lérmontov early lost his mother, and was brought up by his grandmother. He was educated by tutors, and grew up a strong, courageous boy, fond of all sport, but also a good artist and a bright scholar. At sixteen he visited the Caucasus with his grandmother; and this majestic scenery made a lasting impression on his mind. He returned to finish his education at the University of Moscow, but was expelled for causing a disturbance. He then removed to Petrograd, and in 1831 entered the School of Guards for training as an officer. By this time he was well known as a poet, but had also gained the character of a proud and taciturn young man. On becoming an officer, he lived for some time in the society of the Capital, and published numerous poems. In 1837 his writings brought him under the suspicion of the Government; he was transferred from the Life Guards to a regiment of Dragoons and ordered to the Caucasus. But on the plea of his grandmother he was recalled, and reinstated in 1838. In 1840 he was sent back to the Caucasus in consequence of a duel, and took part in the war against the hill-tribes. Being granted sick-furlough, he withdrew to the watering-place of Piátigorsk, where he was killed in another duel.

Lérmontov, like Pushkin, was deeply influenced by Byron, to whose ironical and cynical temper he had an affinity. Pechórin, the central character in "A Hero of our own Time," Lérmontov's chief prose work, is

another Russified Don Juan, this time not an aimless drifter, but a reckless adventurer, a mischief-maker, and a breaker of hearts. The account is not, of course, entirely autobiographical, but it reflects some of the bitterness evident in the poet's letters and other writings. We see an intense feeling for beauty, both visible and spiritual, striving with an aching despair, obstinately hidden under a hard and cold exterior. Lérmontov's lyrical gift is of the highest order; his style and versification are perfect. His most important poem "The Demon," is based on a Caucasian legend, in which Tamára, a princess, is tempted by the Prince of Darkness after the death of her bridegroom. The poet is at his best in this wild romantic scenery, and his depiction of landscape is unsurpassed. An equal charm pervades his shorter poems, of which a few examples are given below.

5. A. V. KOLTSÓV (1808-1842)—the "Russian Burns"—was born at Vorónej. His father was wealthy, but uneducated and coarse. He was a cattle-dealer, and wanted his son to be the same. He took his son away from school before he had finished his course. The boy was very fond of books and poetry, and began at a very early age to write. A famous Russian critic, Belínski, drew attention to his talent, and introduced him to Pushkin and Jukóvski. Very soon Koltsóv became noteworthy among Russian writers, but he always felt at a disadvantage owing to his early environment. He died at the early age of thirty-four, and his father maintained that books had been his ruin. Koltsóv's poetry was moulded under the influence of folk-lore, and his chief merit is that he was the first to understand fully the spirit of folk-lore

and to give it a literary form. Being well acquainted with the life of the common people, he depicts both its bright and dark sides. In contradistinction to Nekrásov, who represents the people as sufferers only, and says: «Гдѣ народъ—тамъ и стоны...» (Where you find the people—you find groans), Koltsóv takes a more optimistic and broader view of the life of the people. In many of his works he idealizes the toil of the peasants, and dedicates songs to the corn, the stimulus of peasants' life. Such a poetization of peasants' labour we meet in «Урожай» (Harvest), which we give as an example of his poetry.

6. N. A. NEKRÁSOV (1821-1877) was the son of a Russian officer and a Polish lady. The latter died young, leaving a large family in poverty. She had, however, deeply endeared herself to the future poet, who revered her throughout his life as the ideal of maternal tenderness. Nekrásov joined the University of Petrograd, but had a cruel struggle against want, and for many years barely made a living by literary work. Under such conditions he had to consort with the poorest strata of society, and gained a lasting sympathy with their sufferings. Before his death he had won high fame, and had been for a time the editor of a Russian review. A memorial address by Dostoievski placed Nekrásov on a level with Pushkin and Lérmontov. Critics have usually held that such a comparison, owing to Nekrásov's inferiority of technique, cannot be upheld. Nevertheless, he has an impregnable seat in the affections of the Russian people, whose trials and woes are the main subject of his verse. This popularity is partly due to the deep love of the poet for the humble toilers, partly to his passionate

espousal of their cause against the oppressor. Nekrásov fought against serfdom; when this was abolished, he fought against poverty and ignorance. He has something more than compassion—a burning sense of wrong and a blind trust in a better future. The subjects are mostly taken from peasant life: especially touching are the pieces dealing with motherhood and childhood. His best-known poem is “Red-nosed Frost,” describing scenes in the past life of a peasant-woman who is dying of cold in the forest.

7. NADSON (1862-1887).—Since Nekrásov, the chief Russian poet has been Nadson (Семёнь Яковлевич Нáдсонъ). He came of a good, partly Teutonic, family, but his childhood was saddened by the unhappy second marriage, long illness, and death of his mother, who was passionately devoted to her boy. The poet's talent showed itself at an early age, his first poem being printed in 1878. He had thoughts of becoming an officer, but weak health prevented him, and he was obliged to spend much time abroad and in the Crimea, where he died at Yalta. The sorrows of his own life, sickness, and the foreboding of an early end, fill his verse with melancholy. Only for a few years he shared and animated the wave of hope and enthusiasm that inspired the thinking youth of Russia in the “seventies”; but the virtual failure of the progressive movements of the time finds an echo in his later verses. His character is pure, generous, and sensitive, while in composition he shows a rare mastery of the poet's art and an inimitable pathos. His poems, which are contained in one volume, are widely read at the present time.

## THE SCANSION OF RUSSIAN VERSE.

The laws of metre in modern Russian poetry differ little from those of English, and anyone used to reading English verse will at once recognize the most familiar forms of rhythm which are common to the two languages. In both cases the principles are: the number of syllables; the word-accent; and, as an auxiliary, rhyme. The treatment of unaccented syllables and of monosyllables is practically the same in both cases; the same occasional variations or licences are allowed. Russian metres, like our own, can be classified according to the type of feet prevailing in them—*e.g.*, as iambic, trochaic, dactylic, or anapæstic, etc. These feet are marked off by vertical strokes, while the long and short syllables in them are marked — and ˘ respectively.

In scanning Russian verse it is important to remember that the letters й, ь, and ъ have no metrical value. Thus мой makes one syllable, but мой, two; Сильный, two syllables; but Англии, three. Diphthongs, like мой, may be short or long, according to the position of the main accent in the verse. A line may end with an odd syllable, and is then called catalectic —*e.g.* :

“О the | dreary, | dreary | moorland ! | О the | barren, | barren | shore !”

We now give a few examples, marking the scansion, and also the natural word-accent on which the scansion depends. Some guide to metre is given throughout this book.

*Iambic.*

Бѣлѣ́ єтъ па́ | русь бѣ́ | дино́ | кій  
 Въ тумѣ́ | нѣ́ мо́ | ря́ го́ | лубомѣ́ |  
 Что́ и́ | щетъ бѣ́ | въ странѣ́ | далѣ́ | кой,  
 Что́ ки́ | нулъ бѣ́ | въ краю́ | родномѣ́ |?  
 (LÉRMONTOV.)

*Trochaic.*

Птичка | божі | я́ не́ | знаётъ |  
 Ни́ за́ | боты́ | ни́ тру́ | да.  
 (PUSHKIN.)

*Anapæstic.*

А тяж | кія́ ду | мы́, тоска | и сом | нѣ́нья  
 Из му́ | чили́ всѣ́хъ | нась въ послѣ́ | дніе́ дни |  
 (NADSON.)

A spondee (— —) is allowed occasionally as a substitute for an anapæst or dactyl.

## RHUME.

Most Russian, like most English, poetry is in rhyme. This device serves the purpose of marking the ends of the lines, thus helping the hearer to understand the metre of the poem and to appreciate its construction. Most rhymes in Russian are rhymes for the ear, as in English "say" and "way," "high" and "fly"; thus in the example quoted above «одинокій» rhymes with «далёкой,» in spite of difference of spelling. Eye-rhymes—*e.g.*, "worth" and "North"—are much rarer in Russian than in English, and some are for-

bidden. Thus «жить» might rhyme with «бить»; but «построенный» would not be a good rhyme to «кипячёный.»

The chief difference between our rules and Russian is that in English the consonants of the rhyming syllables must be different, while in Russian they may be (but need not be) alike. Thus “way” and “away” would be false in English; but «она» rhymes with «удрученá» in Russian.

Double-rhymes, such as “singing,” “ringing,” are commoner in Russian than with us, being more frequent in the language. If the accented syllables make a true rhyme, the unaccented syllables between them and the ends of the lines need not be exactly similar so long as they sound nearly alike in ordinary speech. Thus «силой» and «милый» rhyme. Otherwise the classical Russian poets are scrupulous in their choice of rhymes, such partial or permitted rhymes as “heaven,” “given,” “rest,” “taste,” being avoided.

Trisyllabic rhymes, such as “Trinity,” “Divinity,” which are seldom used in English except for comic effect, are found in Russian in serious poetry, though rarely. (Examples in Lérmontov’s poem “Молитва,” (No. 9.)



## А. Пушкинъ

### 1. ИЗЪ „ЦЫГАНЫ.“

Птичка Божия не знаеть  
    Ни заботы, ни труда;  
Хлопотливо не свиваеть  
    Долговѣчнаго гнѣзда;  
Въ дольгу ночь на вѣткѣ дрѣмлетъ;       5  
    Солнце красное взойдѣть—  
Птичка глаусу Бога внѣмлетъ,  
    Встрепенѣтся и поѣтъ.  
За веснѣй, красой природы,  
    Лѣто знѣйное пройдѣть—       10  
И туманъ, и непогоды  
    Осень поздняя несѣтъ:  
Людямъ скучно, людямъ горѣ;  
    Птичка въ дальняя страны,  
Въ тѣплый край, за сине море,       15  
    Улетаеть до весны.

### 2. ЗИМНІЙ ВѢЧЕРЪ.

Буря мглою нѣбо кроетъ  
    Вихри снѣжные крутя:  
То какъ звѣрь она завоетъ,  
    То заплачеть, какъ дитя,

То по крóвлѣ обветшáлой  
Вдругъ солóмой зашумйтъ,  
То какъ пútникъ запоздáлой  
Къ намъ въ окóшко застучйтъ.

5

Нáша вéтхая лачúжка  
И печáльна, и темná.  
Что же ты, мой старúшка,  
Прíумóлкла у окнá?  
Йли бúри завывáньемъ  
Ты, мóй другъ, утомленá,  
Йли дréмлешь подъ жужжáньемъ  
Своегó веретенá?

10

15

Выпьемъ, дóбрая подrúжка  
Бéдной юности моéй,  
Выпьемъ съ góря; гдѣ же крúжка?  
Сéрдцу бúдетъ веселéй.  
Спой мнé пéсню какъ синíца  
Тíхо зá моремъ жилá;  
Спой мнé пéсню, какъ дéвíца  
За водóй поúтру шла.

20

Бúря мглóю нéбо крóеть  
Вíхри снéжные крутá:  
То какъ звéрь онá завóеть,  
То заплáчетъ какъ дитá.  
Выпьемъ, дóбрая подrúжка  
Бéдной юности моéй,  
Выпьемъ съ góря; гдѣ же крúжка?  
Сéрдцу бúдетъ веселéй.

25

30

## 3. ОСЕНЬ.

Октябрь ужъ наступи́ль ; ужъ ро́ща отряхáеть  
Последніе листы съ нагіхъ свойхъ вѣтвѣй ;  
Дохнúль осенний хладъ ; доро́га промерзаетъ ;  
Журчá ещё, бѣжитъ за мельнице руче́й,  
Но прудъ уже застылъ ; сосѣдъ мой поспѣша́еть 5  
Въ отъѣзжія поля съ охотою своéй —  
И страждуть озими отъ бѣшеной забавы ,  
И будитъ лай собакъ уснувшія дубравы .

Унылая пора ! очéй очарованье !  
Пріятна мнѣ твой прощальная краса ! 10  
Люблю я пышное природы увяданье ,  
Въ багрецъ и въ золото одѣтые лѣса ,  
Въ ихъ сеньяхъ вѣтра шумъ и свѣжее дыханье ,  
И мглой волнистою покрыты небеса ,  
И рѣдкій солнца лучъ , и первые морозы , 15  
И отдаленныя сѣдой зимы угрозы .

## 4. ЗИМНЯЯ ДОРОГА.

Сквозь волнистые туманы  
Пробирается луна ;  
На печальныя поляны  
Льетъ печально свѣтъ она .

По дорогѣ зімней , скучной 5  
Тройка борзая бѣжитъ ;  
Колокольчикъ однозвучный  
Утомительно гремитъ .

Что-то слышился роднóе  
 Въ дóлгихъ пъсняхъ ямщикá: 10  
 То разгúлье удалóе,  
 То сердéчная тоскá. . . .

Ни огнý, ни чёрной хáты . . .  
 Глушь и снýгъ . . . На встрéчу мнý  
 Только вёрсты полосаты 15  
 Попадаются однé.

### 5. ТУЧА.

Послéдняя тúча разсéянной бúри !  
 Однá ты несёшься по ясной лазúри,  
 Однá ты навóдишь унылую тéнь,  
 Однá ты печáлишь ликúющíй дéнь.

Ты нéбо недáвно кругóмъ облегáла, 5  
 И мóлнíя грóзно тебя обвивáла;  
 И ты издавáла тайнственный грóмъ,  
 И алчную зéмлю пойла дождёмъ.

Довóльно, сокрóйся ! Порá миновáлась,  
 Землá освéжíлась и бúря промчáлась, 10  
 И вéтеръ, ласкáя листóчки древéсь,  
 Тебя съ успоkенныхъ гónить небéсь

## 6. ПÁМЯТНИКЪ.

*Exegi monumentum.*

Я пáмятникъ себѣ воздвігъ иерукотвóрный;  
 Къ нему не заростётъ нарóдная тропá;  
 Вознёсся вýше онъ главóю непокóрной  
 Александрíйскаго столпá.

Нéть! вéсь я не умрú! Душá въ завéтной лирѣ 5  
 Мой прáхъ переживётъ и тлéнья убéжйтъ—  
 И слáвенъ бúду я, докóль въ подлúнномъ мíрѣ  
 Живъ бúдетъ хоть одиńъ пíйтъ.

Слухъ обо мнé пройдётъ по всéй Русí велиíкой,  
 И назовётъ менá всякъ сúщíй въ нéй языкъ: 10  
 И гордый внукъ славáнъ, и финнъ, и нынъ дíкой  
 Тунгúзъ, и дру́гъ степéй калмыкъ.

И дóлго бúду тýмъ любéзенъ я нарóду,  
 Что чuvства дóбрыя я лирой пробуждáль,  
 Что въ мóй жестóкíй вýкъ возслáвилъ я свобóду, 15  
 И мýлость къ пáдшимъ призыва́ль.

Велéнью Бóжíю, о мýза, будь послúшна,  
 Обýды не страшíсь, не трéбуй вýнцá;  
 Хвалу и клевету прíемля равнодúшно,  
 И не оспáривай глупцá. 20

## М. Лéрмонтовъ

### 7. АНГЕЛЬ.

По нéбу полúночи áнгель летéлъ  
И тíхую пéсню онъ пéлъ;  
И мéсяцъ, и звéзды, и тúчи толpóй  
Внимáли той пéсни святóй.

Онъ пéлъ о блажéнствé безгрéшныхъ духóвъ 5  
Подъ кúщами ráйскихъ садóвъ,  
О Бóгъ великомъ онъ пéлъ—и хвалá  
Его непрítвóрна былá.

Онъ дúшу младúю въ обýятíяхъ нéсъ  
Для мíра печáли и слéзъ, 10  
И звукъ егó пéсни въ душé молодóй  
Остáлся безъ слóвъ, но живóй.

И дóлго на свéтъ томýлась онá,  
Желániемъ чúднымъ полнá,  
И звúковъ небéсъ замéнить не могли 15  
Ей скúчныя пéсни землý.

## 8. ПÁРУСЪ.

Бѣлѣеть пárusъ одинóкій  
 Въ тумáнѣ мóря голубóмъ . . .  
 Что Ѵщеть онъ въ странѣ далёкой?  
 Что кíнулъ онъ въ краю роднóмъ?

Играють вóлны; вътеръ свищетъ  
 И ма́чта гнётся и скрипítъ . . .  
 Увý! онъ сча́стія не Ѵщеть!  
 И не отъ сча́стія бѣжйтъ!

Подъ нимъ струя свѣтлѣй лазу́ри,  
 Надъ нимъ лучъ сóлнца золото́й;  
 А онъ, мятéжный, прósитъ бу́ри,  
 Какъ бу́дто въ бу́ряхъ есть поко́й!

5

10

## 9. МОЛИТВА.

Въ мину́ту жи́зни трúдную,  
 Тѣсніться ль въ сéрдце грусть;  
 Однú молитву чудную  
 Твержú я наизу́сть.

Есть си́ла благодáтная  
 Въ созвúчы словъ живыхъ,  
 И дышетъ непонýтная  
 Святáя прéлестъ въ нихъ.

5

Съ души какъ брéмя скáтится,  
 Сомнѣніе далеко--  
 И вѣрится, и плачется,  
 И такъ легкó, легкó . . .

10

## 10 КАЗÁЧЬЯ КОЛЫБЕЛЬНАЯ ПЬСНЯ.

Спи, младéнецъ мой прекрасный,  
Бáюшки-баю.

Тихо смотрить мъсяцъ ясный  
Въ колыбель твою.

Стáну скáзывать я скáзки,  
Пъсенку спою;

Ты жъ дремлй, закрýвши глáзки,  
Бáюшки-баю.

5

По камнямъ струйтся Тéрекъ,  
Плéщеть мутный валъ;

Злой чечéнъ ползётъ на бéрегъ,  
Тóчить свой кинжалъ.

Но отéцъ твой—стáрый вóинъ,  
Закалёнъ въ бою.

Спи, малóтка, будь спокóенъ,  
Бáюшки-баю.

10

15

Самъ узиáешь—бúдетъ врéмя—  
Бráнное житьё;

Смѣло вдѣнешь ногу въ стрéмя  
И возьмёшь ружьё.

Я сѣдёльце боевóе  
Шёлкомъ разошью . . .

Спи, дитя моё роднóе,  
Бáюшки-баю.

20

Богатырь ты бúдешь съ вýду  
И казакъ душоёй.

Провожать тебя я вýйду—  
Ты махнёшь рукой . . .

25

Сколько горькихъ слёзъ украдкой

Я въ ту ночь пролью! . . .

30

Спи, мой ангелъ, тихо, сладко,

Баюшки-баю.

Стану я тоской томиться,

Безутѣшно ждать;

Стану цѣлый день молиться

35

По ночамъ гадать;

Стану думать, что скучашь

Ты въ чужомъ краю . . .

Спи жъ, пока заботъ не знаешь,

Баюшки-баю.

40

Дамъ тебѣ я на дорожу

Образокъ святой;

Ты его, моляся Богу,

Ставь передъ собою,

Да, готовясь въ бой опасный,

Помни мать свою . . .

45

Спи, младенецъ мой прекрасный,

Баюшки-баю.

## 11. ВЫХОЖУ ОДИНЬ Я НА ДОРОГУ.

Выхожу одинъ я на дорожу:

Сквозь туманъ кремнистый путь блестить;

Ночь тиха, пустыня внемлетъ Богу,

И звѣзды съ звѣздою говорить.

Въ небесахъ торжественно и чудно!

5

Спитъ земля въ сиянїе голубомъ . . .

Что же мнѣ такъ болыно и такъ трудно:

Жду ль чѣго? жалѣю ли о чѣмъ?

Ужъ не ждú оть жýзниничегó я,  
И не жаль мнъ прошлагоничуть; 10  
Я ищú свобóды и покóя;  
Я бъ хотéль забýться и заснúть . . .  
Но не тéмъ холóднымъ сномъ могíлы—  
Я бъ желáлъ навéки такъ заснúть,  
Чтобъ въ грудí дремáли жýзни сýлы, 15  
Чтобъ, дышá, вздымáлась тýхогрудь,  
Чтобъ всю нόчь, весь день мой слухъ лелéя,  
Про любóвь мнъ слáдкíй гóлосъ пéлъ;  
Надо мнóй чтобъ, вéчно зеленéя,  
Тёмный дубъ склонялся и шумéлъ. 20

## 12. ТУЧИ.

Тúчки небéсныя, вéчные стрáнники !  
Стéпью лазúрною, цéпью жемчúжною  
Мчýтесь вы, бýдто какъ я же, изгнáнники  
Съ мýлаго сéвера въ стóрону южную.

Ктó же васъ гónить: судьбы ли рýшénie? 5  
Зáвисть ли тáйная? злóба ль открытая?  
Йли на васъ тяготítъ преступлénie?  
Йли друзéй клеветá ядовítая?

Нéть, вамъ наскúчили нíвы безплодныя . . .  
Чýжды вамъ страсти и чýжды страдáнія; 10  
Вéчно холóдныя, вéчно свобóдныя,  
Нéть у васъ рóдины, нéть вамъ изгнáнія.

## А. Крыловъ

### 13. СТРЕКОЗА И МУРАВЕЙ.

Попрыгунья-Стрекоза  
Лѣто красное пропѣла,  
Оглянутся не успѣла,  
Какъ зима катить въ глаза.  
Помертвѣло чисто поле;  
Нѣть ужъ днѣй тѣхъ свѣтлыхъ болѣ,  
Какъ подъ каждымъ ей листкомъ  
Быть готовъ и столь и домъ.  
Всё прошлѣ: съ зимой холодной  
Нужда, голодъ настаѣтъ;  
Стрекоза ужъ не поѣтъ:  
И кому же въ умъ пойдѣтъ  
На желудокъ пѣть голодный!  
Злой тоской удрученая,  
Къ Муравью ползѣть она.  
„Не оставь меня, кумъ милый!  
Дай ты мнѣ собраться съ силой  
И до вѣшнихъ только дней  
Прокорми и обогрѣй!“  
— Кумушка, мнѣ странно это:  
Да работала ль ты въ лѣто? —  
Говорить ей Муравей.

5

10

15

20

„До тогó ль, голубчикъ, было !

Въ мágкихъ муравáхъ у нась

Пéсни, рéзвость всякой чась,

25

Такъ что голову вскружйло.“

— А, такъ ты . . . — „Я безъ душй

Лéто цéлое всё пéла“ . . .

— Ты всё пéла? это дéло:

Такъ пойдй же попляшй !

30

#### 14. МЫШЬ И КРЫСА.

„Сосéдка ! слышала ль ты дóбрую молвú?—

Вбéжáвши, Крысъ Мышь сказáла.—

Вéдь кóшкa, говорять, попáлась въ кóгти льву:

Вотъ отдохнúть и намъ порá настáла !“

— Не ráдуйся, мой свéтъ,—

5

Ей Крыса говорить въ отвéтъ,—

И не надéйся попустóму !

Коль до когтéй у нихъ дойдётъ,

То, вéрно, льву не быть живóму:

Сильнéе кóшки звéря нéть.

10

#### 15. ВОЛКЪ И ЛИСИЦА.

Лисá, курятинки накúшавши досыта

И дóбрый ворошóкъ припрýтавши въ запáсь,

Подъ стóгомъ прилеглá вздремнúть въ вечéрний  
часъ.

Глядйтъ, а въ гóсти къ ней голóдный Волкъ та-  
щится.

„Что, кúмушка, бѣды! — онъ говорить.—  
Ни косточкой нигдѣ не могъ я поживиться,

Меня такъ голодъ и морить;  
Собаки злы, пастухъ не спить,

Пришлó хоть удавиться!“

— Неужли? — „Право, такъ.“ — Бѣдняжка-куманёкъ!

Да не извѣлишь ли сѣнцá? Вотъ цѣлый стогъ:

Я куму услужить готова.—

А куму не сѣнцá — хотѣлось бы мяснаго,

Да про запасть Лиса ни слóва,

И сѣрый рыцарь мой,

Обласканъ по уши кумой,

Пошёль безъ ужина домой.

## А. Кольцовъ

### 16. УРОЖАЙ.

#### I.

Краснымъ польмемъ  
Заря вспыхнула,  
По лицу земли  
Туманъ стелится;  
Разгорѣлся дѣнь  
Огнѣмъ солнечнымъ,  
Подобралъ туманъ  
Выше тѣмя горъ;  
Нагустилъ его  
Въ тучу чёрную;  
Туча чёрная  
Понахмурилась,  
Понахмурилась,  
Что задумалась,  
Словно вспомнила  
Свою родину . . .  
Понесуть её  
Вѣтры буйные  
Во все стороны  
Света благо . . .

5

10

15

20

Ополчáется  
Грómомъ, бúрею,  
Огнёмъ-мóлніей,  
Дугóй-ráдугой;  
Ополчíлася—  
И расширилась,  
И удáрила,  
И пролíлася  
Слезóй крúпною—  
Проливнýмъ дождёмъ  
На земнýю грудь,  
На ширóкую.

25

30

## II.

И съ горы небéсь  
Глядítъ сóлнышко;  
Напилáсь воды  
Земля дóсыта.  
На полá, сады,  
На зелёные  
Люди сéльскіе  
Не насмóтрятся;  
Люди сéльскіе  
Бóжьей мíлости  
Ждáли съ трéпетомъ  
И молýтвою.  
Заодно съ веснóй  
Пробуждáются  
Ихъ завéтныя  
Дúмы мíрныя.  
Дúма пéрвая:  
Хлéбъ изъ зáкрома

35

40

45

50

Насыпáть въ мѣшкѣ,  
Убирайтъ возы.

А вторая ихъ  
Была думушка:  
Изъ селá гужомъ  
Въ пору выѣхать.

Третью думушку  
Какъ задумали,—  
Богу-Господу  
Помолиися,

Чемъ-свѣтъ по полю  
Всѣ разъѣхались,

И пошли гулять  
Другъ за дружкою,  
Горстью полною  
Хлѣбъ раскидывать,

И давай пахать  
Землю плугами,  
Да кривой сохой  
Перепахивать,

Бороны зубьемъ  
Порасчёсывать . . .

55

60

65

70

## III.

Посмотрю пойду,  
Полюбуюся:  
Что послалъ Господь  
За труды людямъ?  
Выше пояса  
Рожь зернистая  
Дремитъ колосомъ  
Почти до земли;

75

80

Слóвно Бóжíй гость,  
 На всéй стóроны  
 Дню весéлому  
 Улыбáется;  
 Вéтерóкъ по ней  
 Плывéтъ-лóснится,  
 Золотóй волнóй  
 Разбéгáется. . . .

85

## IV.

Люди сéмьями  
 Принялýся жать,  
 Косить пóдъ корень  
 Рожь высóкую.  
 Въ кóпны чáстыя  
 Снопы слóжены;  
 Отъ возóвъ всю ночь  
 Скрипítъ мýзыка.  
 На гумnáхъ вездé,  
 Какъ князъя, скирды  
 Широкó сидятъ,  
 Поднявъ головы.

90

95

100

## V.

Вíдить сóлнышко—  
 Жáтва кончена:  
 Холоднéй оно  
 Пошло къ осени;  
 Но жаркá свéчá  
 Поселянина  
 Предъ иконою  
 Бóжьей Мáтери !

105

## Н. Некрасовъ

### 17. ШКОЛЬНИКЪ.

— Ну, пошёлъ же, ради Бóга ! —  
Нéбо, éльникъ и песóкъ —  
Не весёлая дорóга . . .  
— Эй ! садись ко мнé, дружóкъ ! —

Нóги бóсы, грáзно тéло  
И едвá прикрыта грудь . . .  
Не стыдися ! что за дéло ?  
Это мнóгихъ слáвныхъ путь.

5

Вíжу я въ котóмкé книжку.  
Такъ учíться ты идёшь . . .  
Знаю : бáтька на сынишку  
Издержáлъ послéднíй грошъ.

10

Знаю, стáрая дьячíха  
Отдалá четвертачóкъ,  
Что проéзжая купчíха  
Подарила на чаёкъ.

15

Или, мόжетъ, ты дворо́вый  
 Изъ отпúщенныхъ! . . . Ну что-жъ!  
 Слúчай тóже ужъ не нóвый —  
 Не робъй, не пропадёшь! . . .

20

Скóро ты узиáешь въ шкóлъ  
 Какъ архáнгельскíй мужíкъ  
 По своéй и Бóжьей вóлъ  
 Сталъ разúменъ и великъ.

Не безъ дóбрыхъ душъ на свéтъ —  
 Кто нибúдь свезётъ въ Москвú,  
 Бúдешь въ университéтъ —  
 Сонъ свершится на явú!

25

Тутъ ужъ пóприще ширóко:  
 Знай рабóтай да не трусь . . .  
 Вотъ за что тебá глубóко  
 Я люблю, роднáя Русь!

30

Не бездárна та прирóда,  
 Не погибъ ещё тотъ край,  
 Что вывóдить изъ нарóда  
 Стóлько слáвныхъ то-и-зпай —

35

Стóлько дóбрыхъ, благорóдныxъ,  
 Сíльныхъ любящеи душóй,  
 Посредí пустыхъ, холóдныхъ  
 И напыщенныхъ собой! . . .

40

## 18. ПРОСТИЙ.

Прости! Не помни дней паденья,  
Тоски, уныния, озлобленья —  
Не помни бурь, не помни слезъ,  
Не помни ревности угрозъ!

Но дни, когда любви свѣтило  
Надъ нами ласково всходило,  
И бодро мы свершали путь —  
Благослови и не забудь!

5

## 19. ВНИМАЯ УЖАСАМЪ ВОЙНЫ . . .

Внимая ужасамъ войны,  
При каждой новой жертвой боя,  
Мнѣ жаль не друга, не жены,  
Мнѣ жаль не самого героя . . .

Увы! утѣшится жена  
И друга лучшій другъ забудетъ;  
Но гдѣ-то есть душа одна —  
Она до гроба помнить будетъ!

Средь лицемѣрныхъ нашихъ дѣлъ  
И всякой пошлости и прозы  
Онѣ я въ мѣрѣ подсмотрѣлъ  
Святая, искрення слезы —

То слезы бѣдныхъ матерей!  
Имъ не забыть свойхъ дѣтей,  
Погибшихъ на кровавой нивѣ,  
Какъ не поднять плакучей нивѣ  
Свойхъ поникнувшихъ вѣтвей . . .

5

10

15

## 20. ТИШИНА.

... Но Русь цѣлá но Русь твердá,  
 Надъ нéю сóлнце мýра блéщетъ. . . .  
 О, Русь ! ты таковá всегдá:  
 Какъ сýльно бýря ни тревóжитъ  
 Вершины вѣковыхъ древéсъ, 5  
 Онá ни дóлу не полóжитъ,  
 Ни дáже раскачáть не мóжетъ  
 До кóрня заповѣдный лѣсъ.  
 Не угадáть, что знамену́еть  
 Твой иѣмáя тишинá. 10  
 Но сéрдце вѣщее лику́еть  
 И умиляется до дна. . . .  
 Подъ нéбомъ не роды́мъ блуждáя,  
 Но къ сѣверу стремя́сь душóй,  
 Любíлъ я, сторонá роднáя, 15  
 Воображáть тебý такóй:  
 Тихá, какъ сónная, нарúжно,  
 Внутрí живá и горячá,  
 Неутомíмо, бóдро, дру́жно  
 Ты вся рабóтаешь съ плечá — 20  
 Къ добру́ разумное стремлéнье  
 Животворíть твойхъ дѣтей;  
 Въ правá вступáешь просвѣщéнье,  
 Ухóдить мракъ . . . кругомъ свѣтлéй,  
 И бýстро цárство молодóе 25  
 Шагáеть по путí добра,  
 Какъ въ дни Великаго Петрá. . . .

Да сбúдется ! . . .

Погибни злóе !

Пускáй не устаётъ сiáть

Намъ сόлнце пра́вды повсемѣстно, 30  
 Пусть на рабо́тающихъ че́стно  
 Нисходи́ть Бóжья благода́ть  
 Да бúдетъ трудъ ихъ споръ и строенъ,  
 Да тѣломъ здравъ, душой покóенъ,  
 Его до цѣли доведёть 35  
 И пахарь, и поэтъ, и воинъ,  
 И мореплáвателъ, и Тотъ  
 Заступникъ и Глава народный,  
 Предъ Кóимъ ча́стные труды,  
 Какъ мелково́дные пруды 40  
 Передъ Невою многово́дной. . . .

## 21. УКАЖИ МНѢ ТАКУЮ ОБИТЕЛЬ.

Укажи мнѣ такую оби́тель,  
 Я тако́го углa не встрѣчáль,  
 Гдѣ бы съя́тель нашъ и храните́ль,  
 Гдѣ бы русской мужикъ не стона́ль !

Стóнетъ онъ по полямъ и дорогамъ, 5  
 Подъ телѣгой ночуя въ степи;  
 Стóнетъ онъ по тюрьмамъ и острогамъ,  
 Въ рудникахъ на желѣзной цѣпѣ.

Стóнетъ въ сόбственномъ бѣдномъ домишкѣ,  
 Свѣту божьяго солнца не радъ, 10  
 Стóнетъ въ каждомъ глухомъ городишкѣ,  
 У подъѣздовъ судовъ и палатъ.

Во́лга, Во́лга ! весной многово́дной  
 Ты не такъ заливáешь поля, 15  
 Какъ великою скóрбью народной  
 Переполнилась наша земля !

Гдѣ народъ—тамъ и стонъ! Эхъ, сердечный!  
 Что же значить твой стонъ бесконечный?  
 Ты проснёшься ль, исполненный силъ,  
 Иль, міровъ повинуясь закону, 20  
 Всё, что могъ, ты ужѣ совершилъ:  
 Создалъ пѣсню, подобную стону,  
 И духовно навѣки почилъ?

## 22. КРЕСТЬЯНСКІЯ ДѢТИ.

Однажды въ студёnnую зѣмлю пошу  
 Я изъ лѣсу вышелъ; быль сильный морозъ.  
 Гляжу—поднимается медленно въ гору  
 Лошадка, везущая хвосту возъ.  
 И шествуя важно, въ спокойствіи чиномъ 5  
 Лошадку ведётъ подъ-узды мужичокъ  
 Въ большихъ сапогахъ, въ полушибкѣ овчиномъ,  
 Въ большихъ рукавицахъ . . . а самъ съ ноготокъ!  
 — Здорово, парнище! — „Ступай себѣ мимо!“  
 — Ужъ болыно ты грозенъ, какъ я погляжу! 10  
 Откуда дровишки? — „Изъ лѣсу, вѣстимо;  
 Отецъ, слышишь, рубить, а я отвожу.“  
 (Въ лѣсу раздавался топоръ дровосека)  
 — А что, у отца-то большая семья? —  
 „Семья-то большая, да два человѣка 15  
 Всегда мужиковъ-то: отецъ мой да я“ . . .  
 — Такъ вотъ онѣ что! А какъ звать тебѣ?  
 — „Власомъ.“  
 — А кой тебѣ гдѣкъ? — „Шестой миновалъ . . .  
 Ну, мёртвая!“ крикнула малюточка басомъ, 20  
 Рванула подъ-узды и быстрѣй зашагала.

На ёту карти́ну такъ сόлице свѣти́ло,  
Ребёнокъ быль такъ умори́тельно малъ,  
Какъ бўдто всё это картонное было,  
Какъ бўдто я въ дѣтскій теа́тръ попа́ль ! 25  
Но мальчикъ быль мальчикъ живо́й, насто́ящій,  
И дробни, и хворо́сть, и пѣгоны́й конь,  
И снѣгъ, до окóшекъ дерёвни лежа́щій,  
И зымняго солица холо́дный огонь, —  
Всё, всё насто́ящее русское было, 30  
Съ клеймомъ нелюдимой, мертвящей зими́,  
Что русской душѣ такъ мучи́тельно міло,  
Что русскія мысли вселя́ться въ умы. . . .

## С. Надсонъ

### 23. ДРУГЪ МОЙ, БРАТЬ МОЙ . . .

Другъ мой, братъ мой, устáлый, страдающíй братъ,  
Кто-бъ ты не былъ не пáдай душóй:  
Пусть непráвда и злó полновлáстно царýть  
Надъ омытой слезáми землéй,  
Пусть разбýть и порúганъ святóй идеálъ 5  
И струйтся невíинная кровь:—  
Вѣрь настáнетъ порá—и погибнетъ Ваálъ,  
И вернётся на зéмлю любóвь.

Не въ тернóвомъ вѣнцѣ, не подъ гнётомъ цѣпéй,  
Не съ крестóмъ на согбённыхъ плечáхъ,— 10  
Въ міръ прíйдётъ она въ сíлѣ и слáвѣ своéй,  
Съ яркимъ свѣточемъ счастья въ рукáхъ.  
И не бýдетъ на свѣтѣ ни слёзъ, ни вражды,  
Ни безкréстныхъ могíль, ни рабóвъ.  
Ни нужды, безпросвѣтной, мертвáщей нужды, 15  
Ни мечá, ни позóрныхъ столбóвъ.

О мой дрúгъ! Не мечтá этотъ свѣтлый приходъ,  
Не пустáя надéжда онá:  
Оглянись—зло вокрúгъ черезчуръ ужъ гнетётъ,  
Ночь вокрúгъ черезчуръ ужъ темнá! 20  
Міръ устáнетъ отъ мукъ, захлебнётся въ кровí,  
Утомится безумной борьбóй,—  
И поднýметь къ любви, къ беззавѣтной любви,  
Очи полныя скóрбной мольбóй.

## 24. МАТЬ.

Тяжёлое дѣтство мнѣ пало на дѣло:  
 Изъ приходи взятый чужою семьёй,  
 По тёмнымъ угламъ я наплакался ввѣло,  
 Извѣдавъ всю тяжесть подачки людской. 5  
 Меня окружало довѣльство . . . лишній  
 Не зналъ я, зато и любви я не зналъ,  
 И въ тихія ночи отрадныхъ моленій  
 Никто надъ кроваткой моей не шепталъ.  
 Я росъ одиноко, я росъ позабытымъ,  
 Пугливымъ ребёнкомъ,—угрюмый, болниый, 10  
 Съ умомъ не по-дѣтски печально развѣтымъ,  
 И съ чуткой, болѣзненно-чуткой душой;  
 И стали слетать ко мнѣ свѣтлыя грёзы,  
 И стали мнѣ дивныя рѣчи шептать,  
 И дѣтскія слёзы, безвѣйныя слёзы, 15  
 Съ рѣсницъ моихъ тихо крылами свѣбать! . . .

Ночь . . . вѣ кѣннатѣ душно . . . сквозь шторы  
 струится  
 Тайнственныи свѣтъ серебристой луны . . .  
 Я глубже стараюсь вѣ подушкіи зарыться,  
 А сны надо мной ужъ, завѣтные сны! . . . 20  
 Чу! Шорохъ шаговъ и шумящаго платья . . .  
 Несмѣлые звуки слышнѣй и слышнѣй . . .  
 Вотъ нѣжное „здравствуй,“ и чьи-то обѣятья  
 Кольцомъ обвилися вкругъ шеи моей! . . .  
 „Ты здѣсь, ты со мной, о моя дорогая, 25  
 О милая мама! . . . ты сноуба пришлѣ . . .  
 Какіе жъ дары изъ далѣкаго рая  
 Ты бѣдному сыну съ собою принесла?  
 Какъ вѣ прошлые ночи, взяла-ль ты съ собою  
 Съ луговъ его яркихъ, какъ день, мотыльковъ, 30

Изъ рѣкъ его рѣбокъ съ цвѣтной чешуею,  
 Изъ тѣмныхъ садовъ—ароматныхъ плодовъ?  
 Спойшь ли ты райскія пѣсни мнѣ снובה,  
 Разскажешь ли снובה, какъ въ блескѣ лучея  
 И въ сінихъ струяхъ єнимѣма святого, 35  
 Тамъ носятся тѣни безгрѣшныхъ людѣй?  
 Какъ ангелы въ полночь на землю слетають  
 И бродятъ вокругъ поселеній людскіхъ,  
 И чистыя слёзы молитвъ собирають  
 И никуть жемчужныя нити изъ нихъ? . . . 40  
 Сего дня, родная, я стою награды,  
 Сего дня . . . о какъ ненавижу я ихъ,—  
 Опять они сердце моё безъ пощады  
 Измучили злобой упрековъ свойхъ . . .  
 Скорбѣй—же, скорбѣй . . .“ 45

И подъ тихія ласки

Обвѣянъ блаженствомъ нахлынувшихъ грѣзъ,  
 Я сладко смыкаль утомлённые глазки,  
 Прильнувши къ подушкѣ, намокшой отъ слёзъ.

## 25. ЗАРЯ ЛѢНИВО ДОГОРАЕТЬ.

Заря лѣниво догораетъ  
 На нѣбѣ алої полосой;  
 Село беззвѣчно засыпаетъ  
 Въ сіяны нощи голубой;  
 И только пѣсня, замирая, 5  
 Въ уснувшемъ воздухѣ звучитъ,  
 Да ручеекъ, струей играя,  
 Съ журчаньемъ по лѣсу бѣжитъ . . .  
 Какая ночь! какъ великаны,  
 Деревья сонные стоять 10

И изумрудные поляны  
 Въ глубокой мглѣ безмолвно спать . . .  
 Въ капризныхъ, странныхъ очертаньяхъ  
 Несутся тучки въ небесахъ;  
 Свѣтъ съ тьмой въ роскошныхъ сочетаньяхъ 15  
 Лежитъ на листвѣ и стволахъ . . .  
 Съ отрадой жадной грудь вдыхаетъ  
 Въ себѣ прохладная струй,  
 И снова въ сердцѣ закипаетъ  
 Желанье счастья и любви . . .

20

## 26. ЖИЗНЬ.

Мѣняя каждый мигъ свой образъ прихотливый,  
 Капризна, какъ дитя, и прозрачна, какъ дымъ,  
 Кипитъ повсюду жизнь въ тревогѣ суетливой,  
 Великое смѣшавъ съ ничтожнымъ и смѣшнымъ.

Какой нестройный гуль и какъ пестра картина ! 5  
 Здѣсь—поцѣлуй любви, а тамъ ударь ножемъ;  
 Здѣсь нагло прозвенѣль бубенчикъ аркеліна,  
 А тамъ идѣтъ пророкъ, согбенный подъ крестомъ.

Гдѣ солнце, тамъ и тѣнь ! Гдѣ слёзы и молитвы,  
 Тамъ и голодный стонъ мятежной нищеты, 10  
 Вчера здѣсь былъ разгирь кровопролитной битвы,  
 А завтра—расцвѣтутъ душистые цветы.

Вотъ чудный перлъ въ грязи, растоптанный толпой,  
 А вотъ—душистый плодъ, подточенный червемъ;  
 Сейчасъ ты герой, гордящійся собою, 15  
 Теперь—ты блѣдный трусь, подавленный стыдомъ !

Вотъ жизнь, вотъ этотъ сфинксъ! зако́нъ ей—мгно-  
вéнье

И нéть среди людéй такого мудреца,  
Кто-бъ могъ сказать толпé—кудá ей движéнье,  
Кто могъ бы уловить черты ей лица. 20

То вся онá—печáль, то вся онá—примáнка,  
То всё въ ней—блескъ и свéть, то всё—позóръ и  
тъмá;

Жизнь—это серафíмъ и пьяная вакхáнка,  
Жизнь—это океánъ и тéсная тюрьмá.

## NOTES

### PUSHKIN

1. Song from "The Gipsies," in praise of the bird's happy life.

*Metre.*—Trochaic: — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — ~ and — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — alternately.

1. Бóжíя, poss. adj. of Богъ. Here in its proper sense; but also (1) merely expletive, кáждый бóжíй день, "every blessed day"; (2) бóжíй человéкъ, "a simpleton."
- 2-4. Заботы, труда, гнéзда *gen.* in neg. sentence.
3. Хлопотлíво, "fussily, with care," from хлопóты, *f. plur.*, "care, trouble." Свивáть *ipf.*, свить *pf.*, properly, "to roll up," here "to build."
5. Дóлгу, short form used attributively in poetry.  
Дрéмлетъ, from дремáть, "to slumber"; 1st *conj.* verbs whose stem ends in a labial insert л throughout *pres. ind.* and in *imperat.* and *pres. part.* and *ger.*; but 2nd *conj.* labial stems have л in 1st *pers. sing. pres.* only—e.g., купíть, *fut.* куплó, кúпить, but sometimes also in *p.p.p.*
6. Взойдётъ, *fut.* from взойти, *pf.* of восходíть. The interchange of *pres.* and *fut.* in this stanza (all the actions being indefinite in point of time) is chiefly made for the sake of variety, though there is a shade of difference between the *pf.*, as indicating brief action, and the *ipf.*, marking continuous action, following the completion of the other.  
Кráсное, "radiant, glorious," poet.; not "red" as in prose.  
Внéмлетъ, *pres.* of внимáть, *ipf.* (*pf.* внять): in prose reg. внимáю, etc., "to heed, hear attentively," *c. dat.*
9. "After spring, the glory of nature, sultry summer will pass; and late autumn brings mist and rough weather."

15. За, "beyond," with motion. Си́не, poet. use of short form (*cf.* line 5). Very few short forms are *soft* (похóже, "like," is another) even when taken from soft adj.—e.g., горáчъ, á, горáчó, горáчí, from горáчíy, "hot"; but here си́нь, си́ня, си́ни.

2. "A Winter Evening." The poet is sitting in a cottage, while the storm roars and howls outside. It is sad and dark indoors. He asks his old nurse, a peasant-woman, who used to tell him stories as a boy, to sing one of her old songs to cheer the gloom.

*Metre.* — Trochaic : — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — ~ and — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — alternately.

1-4. "The storm shrouds the sky in mist, whirling up snowy gusts: first it howls like a monster, then weeps like a child."

Крутá *ger.* of крутítъ.

Завóеть, *fut.* of завýть, *pf.* of завывáть, "to howl, etc."

За-плáчеть, *fut.* of (за)плáкать. The *pf.* here is used to contrast a series of abrupt actions with the continuous action in line 1. This may be used even of past actions (*cf.* Forbes, N., *Russ. Gramm.*, p. 188).

5-8. "First over the old roof suddenly it rustles the thatch; then, like a belated wayfarer, it beats at our window."

Зашумйтъ, *fut.* of (за)шумéть, "to begin to make a noise."

Шумъ is a rustling, rushing noise, of a crowd, a stream, a forest. Застучйтъ, *fut.* of (за)стучáть. Запоздáлой, poetical form of запоздáлый.

9-12. "Our old cottage is dark and sad. Why, good mother, hast thou fallen into silence by the window?"

Приум., *pf. past.* of умолкáть, "to be silent."

13-16. "Art thou, dear friend, wearied by the roar of the storm; or dozing to the buzz of thy spinning-wheel?"

14. Мой другъ, very familiar and affectionate, used for either gender.

Утомленá, *p.p.p.* of утомйтъ, *pf.* of утомлáть, "to weary."

17-20. "Kind friend of my unhappy youth, let us drain (the cup) of sorrow: where is the cup? Then our hearts will be lighter."

Крúжка, "flagon, jug, mug," etc.

21. Спой, *imperat.* of *pf.* (с)пѣть, “to sing.”  
Какъ, etc. “How the halcyon lived in peace beyond the sea.” This verse refers to some of the old fairy-stories that the peasant-nurse had told the poet as a boy.

3. “Autumn”: Falling leaves and early frost. The hunter’s hue and cry merrily resounds. The poet loves the sad season of faded splendour and the threat of coming winter. (From “Eugène Onégin.”)

*Metre.*—Iambic, with double rhymes:  $\sim - | \sim - |$   
 $\sim - | \sim - | \sim - | \sim - | \sim - | \sim$ .

1, 2. Ужъ, etc. “Already the wood shakes off the last leaves from its bare branches.”

4. “Still babbling, the stream runs past the mill; but the pond is already frozen”—lit. “chilled,” from *застыть*, *pf.* of *застывать*, “to grow cold.”

6. Отъѣзжая: отъѣзжее поле—a field far from cornfields and dwellings, used specially for hunting.

7. “The winter crop suffers from his wild sport.”  
Стрѣждутъ=страдають, from *страдать*. Озимъ, *fem.* =any crop sown before winter.

8. “The bark of dogs wakes the sleeping oak-groves.”

9, 10. “Sad time, the eyes’ enchantment, sweet to me is thy parting [or “farewell”] beauty.”

11, 12. “I love the rich fading of nature, the woods clad in purple and gold.”

13, 14. “In their shade [сѣнь, *fem.*] the rustle of the wind and its cool breath: the heavens veiled in eddying mist” (*instr.* of *мгла*).

6. “And the far-off threatenings of grey winter.” Отд. *p.p.p.* of *отдалить*, *pf.* of *отдалить*, “to remove, withdraw.”

4. “A Winter Road.” Describes a lonely drive on a winter’s night. The poet listens to the driver’s endless songs and the dull tinkling of the sleigh-bell, as he watches the milestones fly past.

*Metre.*—Trochaic:  $\sim - | - \sim | - \sim | - \sim$  and  
 $\sim - | - \sim | - \sim | -$  alternately.

1. “Through the eddying mist the moon peers out.”  
Пробираться *ipf.*, пробраться *pf.*, “to penetrate.”

8. Гремѣть, from гремѣть, *ipf.*; за—, *pf.*, usually “to roar,” of thunder: here “to ring, tinkle.”

9-12. “I hear something [lit. “hears itself,” *passive reflex.*] homelike (native) in the long songs of the driver: at one time reckless jollity, at another, heartfelt anguish.”

13. “Not a fire, not a hut . . . (to be seen).” Ни properly: “not even,” requires *не* in same sentence to complete the negation; but this can be spared, as here, if the phrase is elliptical.

14. Глуши, *fem.*, here “wilderness, deserted country.” “To meet me only the milestones pass one by one.” Вѣрсты, *plur.* of вѣрстѣ, a verst, about two-thirds of a mile. Полосаты, short form of полосатый, *adj.* of полоса (*plur.* полосы). Mile-posts are usually painted in stripes: полосатый, “striped.”

5. “The Cloud.” The last storm-cloud drifts across the sky; it has been rent by the lightning, has echoed the thunder, and yielded a refreshing shower to the earth. Now it is time for the cloud to depart.

*Metre.* — Anapæstic catalectic: — — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — twice, and — — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — twice.

1-4. “Last cloud of the scattered storm, alone thou art drifting over the clear azure: alone thou bringest mournful shade: alone thou saddenest the joyful day.” Разс., *p.p.p.* of разсѣять, “to scatter”; *pf.* of —сѣвѣть. The *partic.* is often used for “distracted, absent-minded.”

2. Несѣнья, lit. “art fleeting, hurrying”; cf. Gk. φέρεσθαι: both suggest rapid motion.

4. Ликующій, “exultant,” from ликоватъ, *ipf.*; *pf.* воз—.

6. “The lightning terribly surrounded thee.” Обвиватъ, *ipf.*; обвѣтъ, *pf.*

7, 8. “Thou re-echoedst a mysterious roar, and drenchedst the thirsty earth with rain.” Алчныи, from алкать, “to thirst”—usually=“eager.” Пойти *ipf.*; *pf.* на—, “to give to drink, to water.”

9-12. “Enough, hide thyself away! The time is past. The earth hath been refreshed, and the tempest hath sped by; and the wind, caressing the leaves of the trees, driveth thee away from the peaceful sky.” Сокройся, from сокрѣться=скрѣться, *pf.* of скрываѣться.

11. Древе́сь, poet. *gen. pl.* of д(е)рево.
12. Успо́к., *p.p.p.* of успо́кить, *pf.* of успо́кáивать, "to quiet."
- Го́нить, *pres.* of гнать.

6. "The Monument." Imitating Horace (*Odes* III., 20), Pushkin lays claim to deathless renown. As long as there are poets in the world, as long as the Russian Empire lasts, he will be remembered and loved as the bard of freedom, no matter how his own age may misunderstand him.

Pushkin, especially in the third stanza, has admirably caught the spirit of Horace, while varying the local and historical colouring. The stately lines—

" . . . usque ego postera  
crescam laude recens, dum capitolium  
scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex,"

bring before us the dignity and might of ancient Rome, while Pushkin suggests that throughout Russia all men, even the races yet uncultured, will learn to love his poetry.

*Metre.*—Iambic: three lines,  $\text{˘} - | \text{˘} - | \text{˘} - |$   
 $\text{˘} - | \text{˘} - | \text{˘} - | \text{˘}$  (catalectic), followed by  $\text{˘} -$   
 $\text{˘} - | \text{˘} - | \text{˘} -$ .

- 1-4. "I have raised for myself a monument not made with hands; the people's path to it shall ne'er be overgrown. It has towered higher with unsubmissive head than the pillar of Alexander."

Horace has: "I have raised a monument more lasting than bronze, loftier than the kingly structure of the pyramids."

Воздвигъ, *past of* —двиг-нуть, *pf.* of —гáть. Нер. from не; рукá, "hand"; творить, "to create."

2. Заростётъ, from зарастí, "to be overgrown"—e.g., with grass, weeds, or shrubs, from disuse (German *zugewachsen*). Pushkin means that men will constantly be treading the path to his monument.
3. Вози́ёсся, *past of* воз-нестí-сь, *pf.* of —носить-ся. Главо́ю, poet. (Slavonic) for голово́ю, "head."

4. The memorial pillar of Alexander I. stands before the Winter Palace at Petrograd.

5. 6. Horace has "non omnis moriar." So Pushkin: "I shall not wholly perish. The soul in the sacred lyre will survive my dust and escape decay."

Завѣтный, "sacred," properly "testamentary"; from завѣтъ=(1) will; (2) вѣтхій, нѣвѣтхій з., Old and New Testaments.

7. 8. "And I shall be famous so long as in the (sublunar) world even a single poet shall be alive."

Подл., from подъ, "beneath"; лунѣ, "moon."

Пійтъ=поѣтъ. The latter comes through German, French, Latin, from ancient Greek, *ποιητής*; the former from Modern Greek pronunciation of same word: phonetically *pi i t i : s*.

9. "And every tongue (being) therein shall name me"—i.e., shall speak of me by name.

11. "And the proud descendant (grandson) of the Slavs [i.e., the Russians] and the Finn, and the now wild Tungus, and the Calmuck, friend of the prairie."

Славійнъ, *gen. plur.* of славянійнъ; *nom. pl.* славійнс.

Finland had been annexed to Russia in 1809. The Tungus are a nomad, reindeer-keeping tribe in the arctic region of the Yenesei basin. The Calmucks are nomads living east of the lower Volga. Pushkin means that when these two tribes have been civilized and learn to read Russian, his fame will still survive.

13-16. "Long shall I be loved by the people for this, that I awoke noble feelings by my lyre, that in my cruel age I glorified freedom, and called for mercy on the fallen."

Народу, lit. "for the people," *dat.* of advantage. Любезный, both "beloved" and "amiable."

15. We should say "In an age of iron"; an allusion to the wars of Russia (Swedish, Turkish, Napoleonic) in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

16. Падшимъ, *dat. plur. p.p. act.* of пасть, "to fall." Pushkin may have Virgil's "parcere subiectis" in mind. (Pushkin had suffered for his liberal views. Cf. Introd., p. xii.)

17-20. "O Muse, be obedient to the Divine command; fear not reproach, asking not for a crown, accepting praise and slander with even temper (indifference), and strive not with fools (a fool)."

Страшиться, *ipf.*, *pf.* у—, "to fear," *c. gen.*

Требуя and приѣмля, gerunds of трѣбовать and принимать (in prose, принимая). Оспаривать, *ipf.*, оспорить, *pf.* "to dispute with," *c. acc.*

Where Horace, secure in the admiration of his age and the favour of the Emperor Augustus, boldly demands the crown of bays (" . . . et mihi Delphica | lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam "), Pushkin, surrounded by jealousy and mistrust, is content to await the verdict of posterity.

## LÉRMONTOV

7. "The Angel." *Subject.*—The soul's home is not in this world: she has heard an angel's song before coming to the vale of tears.

*Metre.*—Anapaestic: — — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — and — — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — alternately.

1. Полуночи, "of midnight," *gen.*, *nom.* полночь, "across the midnight sky."
3. "The moon and the stars and the clouds in their throng" (*instr.*).
3. Звезды, *nom. plur.* of звездá. For modified ё, *cf.* гнёзда, *pl.* of гнёздó, "nest"; *dim.* гнёздышко, and сёдла, *pl.* of сёдлó, "saddle."
4. Песни, *dat.* after внимали, from песянь, poet. form for песьня.
5. Безгр., "sinless," from грехъ, "sin."
9. Младую, poet. for молодую, which form itself occurs in line 11.
12. "And the sound of his song in the young soul abode without words, yet living."
13. "And long in the world she wearied" (lit. "wearied herself").
14. Полна, from полный; *masc.* полонъ; *neut.* полно, *plur.* —ы, "full."
15. "And for her (the soul) the dreary (or tedious) songs of earth could not replace the strains [*gen. plur.* after neg.] of heaven" (*gen. plur.* of небо, *nom.* небеса.)

8. "The Sail." One white sail on the misty blue sea! Is the mariner yonder some restless spirit, who flees from sorrow to find it again, who finds the beauty of life in fighting against the storm?

*Metre*.—Iambic: see page xviii.

4. “What has he left (thrown over) in his native land?”  
Кинутъ, *pf.* of *кидатъ*. Краю, *loc.* of *краї* (*cf.* на *краю*, “on the edge”).
6. “The mast bends and creaks.”  
Мачта, Teutonic word (*cf.* Eng. and German “Mast”).  
Гнётся, from *гнуться*, *ipf.*; *pf.* за—, со—.
7. “Alas, he seeks no happiness, and it is not from happiness that he flies”—*i.e.*, he leaves trouble behind, and may expect fresh sorrow ahead of him.
- 9-12. “Beneath him the flood is brighter than azure, above him (shines) a ray of golden sunlight. But he, rebellious, calls for storms, as if in storms were peace.”

**9.** “The Prayer.” In moments of trial and sorrow there is salvation and present help in a living word of prayer.

*Metre*.—Iambic, somewhat varied by trisyllabic rhymes.

- 1, 2. A conditional sentence. Lit. “At a hard moment of life, if sorrow presses into my heart? (Then) one glorious prayer do I repeat, etc.”—*i.e.*, “Whenever sorrows beset me, I repeat, etc.” (both verbs are *pres.*).
6. “In the harmony of living words,” *loc.* of *созвучье* (=—ie).
- 7, 8. “And there breathes an unimaginable, holy rapture therein.”
- 9-12. “From my soul, as it were, a burden will roll away; doubt (flees) afar; I believe, I weep, and all is well.”  
Скатиться, *pf.* of *скатываться*. Lit. “It believes itself and it weeps itself, and so, easily. . . .”  
Вѣрится, impersonal: so in German, *und es glaubt sich* *und es weint sich*.

**10.** “Cossack Cradle-Song.” The mother looks forward to the time when her son, grown to a tall warrior, will go out to fight the Caucasian tribesmen (as his father is now doing), and foresees her own mingled pride and grief when that day shall come. But now let the babe sleep, while he knows no care.

*Metre.* — Trochaic : — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — ~ and — ~ | — ~ | — alternately.

1. Спи, *imperat.* of спать.
2. “Lullaby.” *Cf.* verb баюкать, “to lull.”
6. Стáну, *fut.* from *pf.* стать, “to begin”; the *past*, сталь, is also frequent. In *pres.* начинáть is commoner than стáновиться.
8. Спою *fut.* from *pf.* с-пѣть, “to sing.”
9. Дремлí *imperat.* of дремáть: observe л is kept, as in *pres.* Закр., *gerund past* of *pf.* закрыть, “to shut.”
10. “The turbid wave splashes.”
11. “The wicked Chechen creeps upon the bank; he sharpens his dagger.” The Chechens are a Caucasian tribe.
14. Закалёнь, short form of —лённый, *p.p.p.* of закалить, *pf.* of —каливать or —калять, “to harden.”
15. Спокóенъ, short form of спокойный, “quiet, still.”
- 17, 18. “Thou shalt thyself learn to know (the time will come) a warlike life.” Со бráниое поле, “battlefield.”
19. Вдъиешь, *fut.* of *pf.* вдѣть, *ipf.* вдѣвáть, “to thrust in.”
- 21-22. “I will embroider with silk (thy) warrior-saddle”—i.e., the rich hangings attached to the leather seat.
25. Богатýрь, “a hero, paladin, champion.”  
Съ вýду, *gen.* of видъ (special form in adverbial phrase), “aspect, appearance.”
- 27-30. Вýйду—махиёшь—прольо, *futures*: “I will go out to escort thee; thou wilt wave [with thy hand] (farewell): how many bitter tears will I shed in secret on that night!”
34. Безутѣшно, “comfortless, inconsolable”; from утѣшить, *pf.* of утѣшáть, “to comfort.”
35. Цѣлый день, *acc.* of duration of time. In prose весь день is also used.
36. “To divine [i.e., to find out thy fate by magical means] o’ nights.” *Cf.* гадáние, “divination.” Ordinarily гадáть=“to guess”; *pf.* у—, “to guess right.”
38. Краё, *loc.* of край, “land”; in prose also “edge,” as in на краё.
39. Покá, here “as long as”; also used for “until.” *Cf.* “Я не пойдú спать покá не кóнчу,” “I won’t go to bed till I’ve finished.”
41. На, “for.”

42. Образóкъ, *dim. of образъ, plur. образá*, "an Icon, holy image or picture."

43. Молýся, *poet. for молýсь; gerund pres. of молýться*, "to pray."

44. Стáвъ, *imperat. of стáвить*, "to place, put (upright)."

46. Готóвясь, *gerund pres. of готовиться*, "to prepare."

**11.** "I go out alone upon the road." The poet wanders out on a still, starry night, and thinks of death. From life he hopes for nothing more. Yet his longing is not for the cold sleep of the tomb, but for a blissful trance of sweet dreams beneath a whispering oak.

*Metre.*—Trochaic: — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — ~, followed by — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — .

2. "The stony (flinty) road glistens through the mist."

3. Внéмлеть, *cf. No. 1, line 7.*

5. Lit. "In the heavens it is solemn and wonderful."

8. Ждú, *c. gen. as usual.*

10. "Not a whit do I regret the past."

11. Ищú. Искáть governs either *acc. or gen.*

13. "But not with that cold sleep of the grave." Сномъ *instr. of сонъ.*

16. "That, breathing [gerund pres. of дышáть=дыхáть], my breast might gently heave." *Past indic. after чтобы= subjunctive.*

17-18. "That all night, all day caressing my ear [lit. "hearing"] a sweet voice might sing to me of love."

19-20. "That over me, ever green, a dark oak might bend and rustle." Зеленéя, *gerund of зеленéть*, "to be green." Склопáться *ipf.*, склонíться *pf.*

**12.** "Clouds." The poet, watching the clouds drifting from north to south, wonders whether they, like himself, are exiles, and what decree of fate, what crime or slander, has driven them forth. But no: the clouds are free and careless; they only seek a change from the barren north; no home-sickness weighs upon them.

*Metre*.—Dactylic, with trisyllabic rhymes (and hints of internal assonance): — ~ ~ | — ~ ~ | — ~ ~ | — ~ ~.

1. Тúчки, or тúчи, properly “ storm-clouds,” while облакá are “ fair-weather clouds ” (*sing.* тúч-а, —ка, and облако).
- 2-4. “ Across the azure field in a pearly chain, ye hasten, as if exiles even as I, from the dear north to a southern land.” Сторонá=странá in poetry.
10. “ Strange to you are passions, and strange are sufferings ” —*i.e.*, you are strangers to them.

## KRYLOV

### 13. “ The Dragon-Fly and the Ant.”

*Metre*.—Trochaic, in lines of various lengths.

1. “ Lit. “ The dancer-dragon-fly,” from попрýгать, “ to leap ”; so шалу́нъл, “ mad-cap,” from шалить, “ to play pranks.” Compounds formed of two nouns in apposition are common in Russian: *e.g.*, Мáтушка-Вóлга, “ Mother Volga.”
2. Кráсное=(1) red, (2) radiant, fair (poetical and popular; in prose, красíвый). Cf. Pushkin, “ Ballad of Tsar Saltan,” зráвствуй, кráсная д'евíца, “ Hail, beauteous maid.” So here.
3. Пропýла (*pf.*), the verb пýть becomes transitive by addition of *prep.* про, “ Had sung through, etc.”
4. Катýть въ глазá, “ comes on apace ” (lit. “ rolls into your eyes ”). So зимá катýть на дворъ with same meaning (lit. “ rolls into the yard ”)—*i.e.*, “ up to your very door ”).

Катýть is another form of катáть (both *ipf.*). Verbs of motion are usually found in two *imperfective* forms, one (here катáть) indicating habitual or indefinite action, the other (катýть) for a definite or particular act.

Members of this series are: ходýть (*indefinite*—Fr. *marcher*) я хожу, “ I go ” (habitually); идтý (*definite*—Fr. *aller*) я идú, “ I am going ” (at some stated time). ъздить—ъхать: —я ъду, “ I am going ” (not on foot). Катáться—катýться used of “ motion for the sake of motion ”—*e.g.*, катáться верхомъ, “ to ride ” (for pleasure or exercise). (See Boyer and Speranski, “ Russian Reader,” p. 243.)

5. Чисто. The short form of adj. may be used attributively in poetry (*cf.* above, No. 1, line 15). Here чисто = "clear, open."

Помѣртвѣло, lit. "had grown deathlike."

6. "No more now of those bright days."

7. Какъ, popular for когда, "when."

8. Столъ, metaph. like our "board."

10. Нуждá, observe metrical licence — for — .

12. Пойдѣть, *future* used conditionally. Lit. "And for whom, pray, will it come into mind to sing?" etc.—*i.e.*, "Who would think of singing?"

14. Удрученá, short form of удручённый (*p.p.p.* of удручить. *pf.* of удручáть), "distressed."

16. Кумъ, and line 20, кумушка (or кумá), properly of god-father or godmother in relation to each other (Mod. Greek, *κουμπάρος*; from Latin *compar*); also used of those connected in any way by the baptismal tie, and finally as a familiar term of address (as in Mod. Greek).

17. "Grant me to regain my strength" (*cf.* собраться съ дўхомъ, "to summon up courage").

18. Вéшнихъ, adj. of веснá, "spring."

19. Про—, aspectival: lit. "feed through" (*pf.*). Обогрѣть *pf.*, обогрѣвáть *ipf.*, "to warm (all over)."

21. Да, lit. "indeed"—omit in English.

23. "Was there time for that, my pet?" Lit. "Was it up to that?" (*cf.* мнѣ не до васъ, "I have nothing to do with you"). Голубчикъ, lit. "little dove"—common familiar address.

26. Вскружило, *impers.*, lit. "It turned"—*i.e.*, "My head was turned." Observe accent голов-у, *acc.* from —á; *nom. pl.* головы; other cases regular. Со водá, "water"; рукá, "hand"; душá, "soul"; землý, "earth"; сторонá, "side"; средá, "Wednesday"; and about forty others. Another class changes the accent only in *nom. plur.*—e.g., доскá, "board"; *acc.* —ý, *nom. pl.* доски. These also number about forty. A few like цѣнá, "price," may take either accent in *acc. sing.*

27. А here = "Ah." Безъ души, "thoughtlessly."

28. Лѣто, *acc.*, duration of time. Всё, adv. "continually."

29. Это дѣло, "That was your business" (*i.e.*, "Your occupation was dancing").

30. Же, for emphasis: omit in English. Попляшй, *imperat.* *pf.* from (по)плясáть, "to dance" (of peasants), but танцовавáть (Germ. *tanzen*), "to dance" (in a ballroom).

## 14. "The Mouse and the Rat."

Metre.—Iambic.

1. Лъ, short for ли: so коль=коли, line 8.
2. Вбѣжка-вши (or -въ), *gerund past* of вбѣжатъ, "Having run in."
4. Попа́лась, "Has got caught." Лъву, *dat.* of advantage.
5. "My light," term of endearment.
6. Въ отвѣтъ, "in answer"; frequent in New Testament Luke iv., 12—Иисусъ сказа́ль ему́ въ отвѣтъ.
7. After —й in reflex. verbs —ся, not съ, is used.  
Попусто́му, or по́пусту, *adv.* from пусто́й, "vain," "empty."
- 8, 9. Lit. "If it goes as far as claws with them [*i.e.*, if they come to clawing], then certainly for the lion [it is fated] not to be alive [*i.e.*, he will not come out alive]."  
Лъву, *dat.* of disadvantage; жи́в., the complement of быть, is attracted into *dat.* (So in Latin, Horace, *Satires* I., 1, 19, "Atqui licet esse beatis.") This use of быть with notion of fatality is archaic or popular (*cf.* Boyer and Speranski, "Russian Reader," p. 251). The attraction into the *dat.*, however, survives in phrases like мнѣ ску́чно быть одному́, "It is tedious for me to be alone."
10. "There is no beast stronger than a cat" (*gen.* of comparison).

## 15. "The Wolf and the Fox."

Metre.—Iambic.

1. Лиса́=лиси́ца, always *fem.* in Russian.  
Lit. "Having eaten of chicken-meat to repletion." Ку́рятинка *dim.* of куря́тина—*cf.* говя́дина, "beef" (originally, meat of any kind); теля́тина, "veal"; барáнина, "mutton."  
Нак. *gerund past. pf.* of (на)ку́шаться (*cf.* напи́ться, "to drink your fill"); досы́та *adv.* from сы́тый; съть, а, о, ы, "full, sated."
2. "And having hidden away a good pile as store" (lit. "into store").  
При., *gerund past pf.* of (при)прятать.
3. Прилеглá, *past. pf.* from прилéчь.  
Вздремнúть, *pf.* of —дремáть.  
Въ ве́чёрний часъ, "at the evening hour": adj. of time usually end in —ний (soft decl.), *e.g.*, лéтнй, "summer"; пóзднй, "late."

5. Въ гости, *acc. plur.* old form; lit. "into the guests" (other examples, *cf.* Forbes, N., "Russian Grammar," p. 133). "A hungry wolf comes trailing along to visit her."

6. Exclamation: "What trouble, gossip!" says he.

7. По-жи-віться, *pf. of* —вліться, *c. instr.*, "to make profit, or gain advantage from"; here "to glean, or pick up."

9. Злы, *plur.* short form from злой; золь, зла, зло.

10. "It has almost come to hanging (my)self." Хотъ, "near to."

11. Бѣднѣжка, "poor dear," may be common gender. Куманѣкъ, more familiar for кумъ (see above, No. 13, line 16).

12. Да (unacc.), "but." Извѣлишь (cringing), "Won't you deign to (eat some) hay?" (*partitive gen.*). Изволіть, *pf.*, is used by servants, etc., of or to their superiors—*e.g.*, графіяня извѣліть почиватъ, "The countess is pleased to be reposing." Извѣліть, though *pf.*, has no specific future sense in such stereotyped uses as that just quoted. There is an *ipf.* Со-изволять, *pf.* —извѣліть, with similar meaning. Colloquially извѣліть is used for our "please"—*e.g.*, позвольте мнѣ книгу, "May I (have) the book?" Answer: Извѣліте, "Please (take it)," or "Here it is!"

14. "But her gossip (wanted) no hay; he would have liked something meaty." Мясного, *partitive gen.* of мясной, *adj.* of мясо, "meat."

15. "But of her store not a word from Mistress Fox"—understand не сказала.

16. "My grey knight." Рыцарь, from German *Ritter*.

17. "Flattered over (head and) ears by his gossip." Обл., *p.p.p.* from (об)ласкать, "to coax." The accent in this *participle* often goes back a syllable, even where it is fixed in the rest of the verb—*e.g.*, потерянный from потерять.

По уши, observe accent. До ушѣй, "up to the ears," is also used (*sing.* ўхо). Кумбой, *instr.* of agent.

## KOLTSOV

16. "Harvest." A picturesque account of the field-work of the Russian peasants leading up to the rye-harvest. In evoking such familiar scenes the poet avoids precise detail, and reveals the thoughts of the

country-folk as much as their actions. The poem is divided as follows:

I.—A vivid and highly-coloured description of a thunderstorm followed by timely and plentiful rain.  
 II.—The thankfulness of the peasants, who see their crops growing. The work of early spring (before the summer rain)—the ploughing and sowing—is narrated.  
 III.—The golden corn stands waving in the fields.  
 IV.—The reaping, carting, and threshing. V.—The end of harvest and the gratitude of the villagers.

*Metre*.—Lines of five syllables of which the third is always accented; the remaining accents (if any) are entirely free, thus: ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘. No rhyme is used, but occasional assonances can be traced. The effect of this metre is novel and (to English ears) unusual; in some places it almost approaches rhythmical prose, but obeys definite rules of its own.

*Title*.—Урожа́й has a wider meaning than our “harvest”; it denotes the crop as a whole, first growing, then reaped, gathered, and used for the service of man.

1-10. Lit.: “With ruddy glow the sunrise has flamed; over the face of the earth the mist spreads: the day has blazed out with the sun’s fire; it has raised the mist higher than the mountain-top: it has condensed it into a black storm-cloud.”

1. Пóлымемъ, *instr.* of пóлымя=плáмя, “flame.”
2. Зарý, “glow,” of sunrise or sunset. Вспýхивать, *ipf.*, вспýхнуть, *pf.*, “to flame up.”
4. Стéлиться, from стлáться.
8. Темá, properly “crown of head”; here “hill-top”; by poetic license for тéмени (*gen.*).
9. Нагустíль: *past pf.* of густýть (*pf.* also с—), “to condense.”

11-20. “The black cloud has frowned, has frowned: as if she bethought her, just as if she remembered her homeland. . . . The gusty winds will carry her along to every region of the realms of day” (lit. “of the white world”).

20. Бѣлый, "white," a conventional epithet of свѣтъ, "world": like "the round earth," "God's earth," "the merry world," etc.

21-24. "She arms herself with thunder, with tempest and lightning-fire, with the rainbow yoke." Дугá, properly of the high-arched yoke of Russian harness; here the compound is a popular rhyming variant for рѣдуга, "rainbow."

25-32. "She has armed, she has stretched out, she has struck; and she has shed herself in big tears—even with drenching rain upon the broad bosom of the earth."

28. *Ipf.* проливатъся, *pf.* пролитъся, "to be outpoured"; from same stem adj. проливній, "pouring, torrential" (line 30).

31. Земній, adj. of землі, "earth."

II. 33-44. "And from the height of heaven the sun looks out. The earth hath drunk her fill of rain-water. At fields and gardens all green the village folk cannot gaze enough: the village folk have awaited with trembling and with prayer the mercy of God."

33. Горá, usually "mountain"; here from aloft (*cf.* Slav. горѣ=вверхъ, "aloft"). Небесъ, *gen. pl.* of нѣбо.

35. Напиться, *pf.* of напиватъся, "to drink your fill" (*cf.* накушаться above, No. 15, line 1).

36. Досыта, "to repletion."

37. На after насмотрятъся (line 40).

40. Насмотрѣтъся, *pf.* of насматриватъся, "to gaze your fill."

43. Мѣлости, *gen.* after ждали. The peasants, who, of course, had sown their rye long before the storm described in section I., waited with eagerness for the rains of early summer which ensure a good harvest. The sowing is described in the following lines:

45-72. "As early as spring arise their holy, peaceful thoughts. The first thought—to pour into sacks the grain from the bin, to make ready the wains. But their second thought was to ride out betimes in file from the village. Their third thought, how they pondered it—to God the Lord they prayed; as soon as light (dawns) over the fields, all drove this way and that, and they set out to walk one after another, scattering the grain in great handfuls. They began to plough the earth with ploughs, and with the crooked share to turn it up, with the teeth of the harrow to harrow it."

45. Заодно (lit. "at one") = "at the same time as."

54. Дұмушку, observe *dimin.* characteristic of popular speech.

55. Гужомъ, prop. *instr.* of гужъ, "rope": hence "in a line," "in file."

56. Пору, *acc.* of пора, "time." Въ сâмую пору also used for "at right time." Впóру is also written.

63. Lit. "friend after friend" (*dim.*), probably only a popular variant for "each other": другъ за другомъ.

64. Lit. "with a full handful," горстъ, *fem.*

66. Давай пахать, a kind of historic imperative. A man would say, „давай пахать“ (lit. "give to plough")—i.e., "let us begin to plough." This by a vivid construction is transferred to past time with the meaning above given; it also becomes quasi-impersonal.

67-68. Плугъ is a heavy wooden plough (used in Little Russia), the share being tipped with iron; кохá is a metal plough of lighter build.

70. Зубъё, collective of зубъ, "tooth," for teeth of harrow.

71. Lit. "to comb it in different directions."

III. 73-88. "I will go to look, I will admire. What has the Lord sent for the people's toil? Breast-high the fruitful rye (stands): thick with ears it bows almost to earth. Like a guest of God on all sides it smiles to the joyful day. The breeze upon it ripples and shimmers, with golden waves it runs hither and thither."

77. Выйше пояса, lit. "Higher than the belt."

79. Дрémить кóлосомъ, lit. "slumbers [i.e., "grows thick"] with ears"; from дрема́ть; *pres.* usually дрémлю, дрémлетъ, but the above form occurs in this special sense, which also appears in the participial adj. дрэмчай (лъсь), "slumbering"—i.e., dense virgin forest.

IV. 89-100. "The folk by families have set themselves to reap, to mow down to the root the tall rye. The sheaves are gathered into shocks not far apart. From the creaking wains all night the music sounds. On the threshing-floors everywhere like princes the stacks are broadly enthroned, with heads upraised."

90. Принялýся: —ся for —сь, as often in poetry.  
Принима́ться, *ipf.*, приняться, *pf.*, "to undertake, set yourself to." But simple verb = "to accept."

93. Чáстыя, "frequent" of *place*—i.e., near together. The sheaves are piled in shocks or stooks, which are carted off as soon as possible.

94. Слóжены, *p.p.p.* of слóжить, *pf.* "to put together"; *ipf.* склáдывать.

95. Lit. "From wains all night music creaks"—*i.e.*, from the wheels with their wooden axles.

97. Князьá, *plural* of князь. Lit. "Like princes the stacks sit widely, having raised their heads."

V. 101-108. "The sun sees—the harvest is ended. Colder he has departed towards autumn. But warm (glows) the villager's candle before the image of the Mother of God."

102. Жáтва, from жать, "to reap," is the actual process of harvest. Кóнчена, *fem. p.p.p.* of кóнчить, *pf.* of кончáть.

103. Холоднéй=холоднéе, *comp. adv.* of холóдный, "cold." The sun's "departure" at the approach of winter is a thought often found in poetry of all countries.

106. Бóжья Máтерь and Богорóдица are usual titles for the Virgin Mary (Gk. Μητήρ Θεοῦ and Θεοτόκος). The candle is set up in gratitude for the good harvest.

## NEKRASOV

17. "The Schoolboy." The narrator, driving in a cart through dreary country ("sky, a fir-wood and sand," line 2), overtakes a boy and gives him a lift (line 4). The boy is bare-footed, ragged, and dirty, but he has a book and is going to school (lines 5-10). What sacrifices of parents or kinsfolk have made this possible? (lines 11-16). Or is he the son of an enfranchised serf, free but destitute? (line 17). Well, never fear; learning is the road to fame, as Lomonósov found (lines 20-24). Only by courage can the dream of better days come true (lines 25-30). For this faith in the future the narrator loves his country (lines 31 to end).

*Metre.* — Trochaic : — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — ~ and — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — alternately.

1. "Well, get on for goodness' sake!" The driver speaks to the horse.

Пошёлъ used as *imperative* (not polite). So to a dog: Пошлá вонъ, "Get out!" *Pascholl* is used in East Germany. This use of *past tense* as *imperative* is confined to the present instances (cf. Boyer and Speranski, *Russian Reader*, p. 288).

4. "Hi, sit down by me, young friend." Къ, lit. "towards," "to" (cf. German, "setze dich *zu* mir hin").
7. "Don't be ashamed; what does that matter? That has been (is) the road of many famous men"—i.e., many have risen to fame from dirt and rags.
- Мнóгихъ, *adjectival form of мнóго (nom. plur. мнórie)*. Here, as the *possessive genitive* is required, the whole phrase goes into the *genitive plural*.
11. Бáтька=бáтьушка, "father." Грошъ=Germ. *Groschen*, "penny."
13. Дьячíха, wife of дьячóкъ, who combines duties of *precentor*, *parish clerk*, and *sexton* in a village church.
14. Отдалá, *masc. отдалъ*, from *отдáть*, *pf.* "to give (up)," *ipf.* —*давáть*. Четвертачéкъ, *dim.* of четвертáкъ, "quarter-rouble."
15. Что, popular for *котóрый*. Проѣзжая, *participial adjective* from *проѣзжáть*, "to travel through"; the regular *pres. participle* is *проѣзжáющíй*. Купчíха, "merchant's wife."
16. "Gave for (a little) tea"—i.e., as a gratuity; usual phrase: давáть на чáй.
17. Мóжетъ (быть), "may be, perchance." Дворóвый, a household serf.
18. "One of the liberated" refers to emancipation of serfs in 1861.
20. "Fear not, thou wilt not be lost"—*future* of *пропáсть*, *pf.* of *пропадáть*.
22. See Introduction, p. ix.
25. Lit. "It is not without good souls in the world"—i.e., there are good people in the world: свéтъ не безъ дóбрыхъ людéй (saying).
26. "Some one or other will carry you off to Moscow: You'll be at the University."
28. "So does your dream fulfil itself in reality"—i.e., comes true. From this root come явъ (*f.*), "reality"; яв-ный (*adv.* —*но*), "evident"; явлáть *ipf.*, явить *pf.*, "to show"—e.g., in New Testament, Онъ явилъ Себя ученикамъ, "He appeared unto His disciples": явленíе, "appearance"; also "scene" of a play.

30. Трусь, *imperative* of *тру́сить*, "to falter, play the coward."
31. "That is why I love thee deeply [adverb], my native Russia."
34. Погибъ, *past ind.* of *погибнуть*, "to go to ruin," *погибла*, о, и.
36. То-и-знай, stereotyped expression = "continually." Originally "all you know."
38. "Strong by their loving soul," *instr.*
40. "Puffed up with their own conceit." So *напыщенностъ*, "conceit, bombast."

**18.** "Farewell." Forget the days of failure, strife, and jealousy; but remember the days of love, joy, and progress: for these give thanks.

*Metre.*—Iambic.

Простій, "farewell," or "forgive."

1. Помни, *imperat.* of *помнить*. In consonant stems, where the *inf.* is not accented on the last syllable, the *imperat.* usually ends in —Ь, —Ьте. But after double consonants, as here, —И, —Ите, are more often found. Thus from вѣрить we have вѣр-Ь, —Ьте; from писать, пиш-И, —Ите.

Дней, бурь, слёзъ, угрозъ (lines 1-4) all *gen. plur.* after negative.

5. Дни, *acc. plur.*, governed by благослови́й, "bless."

**19.** "When I think of the horrors of war, I pity not the fallen hero, nor the friend, for he will forget; nor yet the wife, for she, alas! will console herself; but only the poor mothers. For them there is no forgetting: they carry their sorrow to the grave."

*Metre.*—Iambic.

1. Внимая, *gerund pres.* of *внимать*, "to heed, hear with attention." Gerund here absolute or "pendent," the subject of the main verb (жаль) sc. есть, being quasi-impersonal. This use (impossible in Latin and incorrect in English—e.g., "Returning home, the weather seemed [to me] to have improved") is common in Russian.

Ужасамъ, *dat.* after *вн.* (cf. No. 1, line 7).

3. *Миѣ жаль не*, lit. "To me there is pity not of . . ."—*i.e.*, "I do not pity."
13. *То слёзы*, "Those are the tears."
14. "For them (it is not given) to forget . . ."
16. "As for the weeping willow (it is not possible) to raise her drooping boughs."
- Плаку́чей, *participial adjective* of *плакать*: *pres. part.* *плаку́щий*. So *могу́чий* from *мочь*, "mighty." *Дрему́чий* from *дрема́ть*, "slumbering" (*i.e.*, "virgin") [forest].
17. *Поникнувшихъ в.*, *gen. plur.* (after *не*) *past. part. active* of *поникнуть*, *pf.* of *поникать*.

**20.** "Quiet." These lines form part of a longer poem, dealing with the glories of Russia, as shown in her heroic defence during the Crimean War, and with the hopes for the future fostered by the return of peace.

The narrator has just come home to his native land; he greets it with passionate love, which, aroused by every feature of the familiar scenery, rises to an ecstasy of devotion, when he enters a humble village church for prayer and thanksgiving (first section). Then he reflects on the war just ended—the dust has not yet settled upon the warriors' graves—how the drums rolled, and the Russian people, peace-loving and loath to fight, rose like a giant to guard his home. Three empires strove against Russia, but the brave Emperor and his men, by the Divine aid, beat them off (second and third sections). In the fourth section, printed here, the poet speaks of the ardent soul latent in the vast frame of the Russian empire, the hopefulness, vigour, and industry of the people. Such a spirit bodes well for the days to come: the ploughman, the poet, the warrior, the sailor, with the Almighty One, will lead Russia to glory. (Finally, the narrator reaches his own home, and, spurred by the example of a humble toiler, resolves to do his share in the great work.)

*Metre.*—Iambic:  $\sim - | \sim - | \sim - | \sim - |$  or  $\sim - | \sim - | \sim - | \sim - | \sim$  (in pairs of corresponding lines with single or double rhymes).

4. *Ни*, not needed in Eng. “However strongly the blast shake the tops of the ancient trees, it will not overthrow them . . .” (lit. “place them underneath”).
8. Заповѣдный (from *заповѣдь*, *f.*, “commandment”) = заповѣданный, “consecrated.” Certain parts of the forests are set apart by religious ceremony, performed by the priest before the icons; after this they may not be cut down until (after several years) the ban is withdrawn.
9. Lit. (It is) “not to guess”—*i.e.*, “there is no guessing, what thy dumb stillness meaneth” (*значеновѣть*).
11. “But thy wise heart exulteth and is full of tenderness until the day.”
19. Adverbs: “Tirelessly, cheerfully, amicably, thou toilst in every part [lit. “all”] with might and main” (lit. “from the shoulder”).
21. “A wise striving after the good giveth life to thy children.”
- 23, 24. “Enlightenment is entering upon its rights [*acc. plur.* of *право*]. The gloom departs—(it is) lighter around.”
28. “May it be fulfilled!” *fut.* of *сбѣтъся*, *pf.* of *сбываѣтъся*.
29. “Let not the sun of righteousness weary of shining. . . .”
- 31-33. “Let the blessing of God descend upon honest workers, let their toil be fruitful and harmonious.” Да=пусть (*cf.* да бѣдетъ *свѣтъ*; и бѣль *свѣтъ*, “‘Let there be light,’ and there was light”).
39. “Before whom private efforts (are but) as the shallow pools, beside the mighty (-watered) Neva.”

21. “Show me the place where the Russian peasant does not groan and suffer—in field, workshop, hut, or prison! Will he ever wake and free himself?”

*Metre.*—Anapæstic. (In lines 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 22, the accent on the first syllable is disregarded for metrical purposes.)

1. Обитѣль, *fem.* “abode” (*cf.* *обитатъ*, “to dwell”).
6. “Passing the night beneath his waggon on the plains.” *ночѣя*, *gerund* of *ночеватъ*, “to pass the night.” German *übernachten* (*cf.* *зимоватъ*, “to winter”).

7, 8. "In gaols and prisons, in mines or an iron chain"—*i.e.*, in fetters, as worn by Siberian convicts.

10. "Not glad at the light of God's sun." *Dative* after *радъ*, as *я* *этому* *очень* *радъ*.

11, 12. "In every remote little town at the entrances of law courts and public offices" (*пала́та*)—*i.e.*, the peasant has to wait long for justice and perhaps never obtains it.

13-16. The spring-floods of the Volga are not to be compared to the tide of misery and struggle that has inundated Russia.

Весной мн., *instr.* of time. "In the spring-time of much water." *Заливáть*, *ipf.*, *залийтъ*, *pf.*, "to flood."

15. Lit. "As with a great national struggle has our land filled herself."

20. "Or obeying [повиновáться *c. dat.*] the law of the world, hast thou already accomplished all that thou canst—composed a song like unto a groan, and hast fallen in thy spirit (spiritually) asleep for ever?"

22. "Peasant Children." The narrator meets a little boy who is helping his father by carting wood in bitter wintry weather. The lad is only six years old, but full of his own importance as a support of the family. The whole picture seemed like a scene from a puppet-show; yet it was real and typically Russian.

*Metre*.—Anapaestic, with spondee in first foot: — — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | — and — — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | alternately.

4. "A cart(-load) of faggots" (cut branches); *genitive* in —у of divisible substances, like *тру́бка табаку́*, "a pipe-full of tobacco."

5. "And striding importantly, with solemn calm, a peasant-boy led the nag by the bridle" (*уздá*).

7. "In big boots, in a sheep-skin jacket."

Полушубокъ, "a half-shuba," a short fur-coat. Шуба, the usual winter overcoat in Russia, is fur-lined and reaches below the knees; still longer is the тулупъ, a driving-coat of sheepskin reaching almost to the feet.

8. Рукави́цы, gloves without fingers, like ski-ing-mittens. А самъ: "But himself about a nail (high)"—*i.e.*, a perfect Tom Thumb.

9. Ступай, lit. "Pass beside for yourself"—i.e., "Go your own way."

10. " You are too severe, I see!"  
Больно (lit. "sick")=очень, here merely strengthens грóзень, short form of грóзный, " wrathful, stern." Ивáнь Гр.=John the Terrible.

11. Изъ лѣсу: observe accent; but line 2, изъ-лѣсу: In such cases, if there is any distinction, the phrase with the accented preposition is more like an adverb—e.g., за моремъ, "overseas"; but за мóремъ, "beyond the [some particular] sea." So in line 2 the forest has a wider connotation perhaps than here, where a corner of it is immediately specified.  
Вѣстимо, "of course."

13. Лѣсъ, *irreg. loc.* like въ саду, на берегу, never with any other prepos. Раздавáлся, "resounded," *ipf.* from раздава́ться; *pf.* разда́ться, *pret.* разда́лся, —дала́сь, —ось, —ись.

15. Lit. "The family is a big one, but there are in all two head of (grown-up) men, my father and I"—i.e., two males in the family, the rest women and girls.  
Человѣкъ is used as a noun of measure like our "head" (of cattle). So пять человѣкъ солдатъ, ученикѣвъ, "five (head of) soldiers, pupils."

17. "Well, just think of that!" (Lit. "So behold that's what!"). "And what's your name?" (Lit. "How to call you?")—more popular than the polite какъ васъ зовутъ?

18. Влáсомъ, *predic. instr.* of Власъ=Blasius, or Blaise (Pascal had this name).

19. Кой=котóрый or какои. Гóдикъ *dimin.* of годъ, "year." Popular for сколько вамъ лѣть? "How old are you?"  
Шесто́й, "My sixth year has passed"—i.e., "I am over six." *Ipf.* ми́нова́ть, *pf.* ми́нуть.

20. (*To the horse.*) "'Gee, slow-coach,' shouted the mite in a bass voice."

21. " Jerked it by the bridle and strode on quicker."  
Рвану́ть, *pf.* "to pull."  
За-шага́ль, *pf.* За— often denotes the beginning of an action, as за-пѣть, *pf.*, "to begin to sing, strike up" (cf. No. 25, line 19).

23. Умори́тельно, "killingly"—i.e., ridiculously; so у смѣши́но, "killingly funny."

27. "The sleigh, the faggots, the piebald [*dim.* of пѣгий] horse."

28. "And the snow which lay up to the windows of the village"—i.e., as high as the cottage windows. *Окóшкъ*, gen. pl. of *окóшко*.

31. "With the stamp of the unkindly, cruel winter; everything that is so tormentingly [i.e., unutterably] sweet to a Russian soul, and which inspires Russian thoughts in the mind" (lit. "into the minds").

*Клеймó*, "stamp, hall-mark." *Нелюдíмый*, "unfriendly, misanthropic." *Мертвáющíй*, "deadening."

*Вселятъ* *ipf.*, *вселятъ* *pf.*, properly "to settle," also "to inspire, suggest."

The poet, on the one hand, is entranced by the beauty of the snow-covered winter landscape; yet he cannot forget the sufferings of the poor in cold weather, although these are faced with cheerfulness and heroism.

23. "My friend, my brother," the most stirring and hopeful of Nadson's poems. The weary toilers in the cause of Right may take heart; better days are coming; the world is sick of pain and bloodshed; and men's hearts are ready to turn towards love and goodness.

*Metre*.—Anapæstic: dactyls and spondees are admitted for variety.

1, 2. *Scan.*:

Дру́гъ мóй | братъ мóй | у́ста | лýй страдá | ю́щий братъ,  
Кто-бъ ты | не бы́лъ | не па | дай душой.

Irregular rhythm for special emphasis.

2. "Whoever thou art (wast)"—neg. needless in Engl.

3. Пусть, lines 3 to 6 form an *if*-clause in form of command; the *then*-clause begins line 7.

4. "Over an earth drenched with tears."

Омытой, *p.p.p.* of *омытъ*, *pf.* of *омывáть*.

5. "Let the holy ideal (be) shattered and slandered" (*пугáть*, "to scold").

7. "Believe (me), the time will come" (*fut.* of *настáть*).

9, 10. "Not with (in) a crown of thorns, not beneath the galling [lit. "pressing"] chain, not with the cross on her bowed shoulders."

Согбóнnyй or согнутый, *p.p.p.* of *согибáть*, *ipf.*; *согнúть*, *pf.*, "to bow, bend."

11. *Scan.*—Въ міръ прійдеть | ѿна въ силъ | ъ, etc.

12. Съ ѿркимъ свѣ | точемъ счас | -тъя въ рукахъ |

These examples show that relatively unimportant words of two syllables may lose their accent if the rhythm demands it.

15, 16. "No want, unenlightened, killing want, no sword, no posts of shame" (gallows).

Мертвящій, *pres. p.a.* from мертвіть, rarer *ipf.* of у—, for usual умеріцвлять, "to kill."

## NADSON

24. "Mother." The poet bewails the loneliness of his boyhood, and recalls or imagines an unexpected visit from his mother; the rapture of their greeting; the songs and fairy-stories with which she cheered and consoled him. This seems to suggest a later time, when the poet, still lonely and misunderstood, longs for his mother, who can only come to him in dreams.

*Metre.*—Anapaestic.

1. Мнѣ пало, "fell to my lot."

2. Взятый, *p.p.p.* of взять, "taken through a whim by a strange family."

4. "Learning the whole burden of people's charity."

7. Отрад. мол., *gen. plur.*, object of не шепталъ.

9, 10. "I grew up in loneliness" (*adv.*); "I grew up forgotten [*predic. instr.*], a timid boy [*instr.*], sullen, sickly" (*nom.*).

11, 12. Lit. "With a mind sadly developed not after the manner of a child; with a sensitive, morbidly sensitive, spirit."

20. "But dreams are already over me, holy dreams."

21. "Hark, the sound of steps and (of) a rustling [*pres. part. a.* of шумѣть] dress!"

23. И, etc. "And someone's embraces twined (themselves in a ring) round my neck."

Обвили́ся, *past of* обви́ться, *pf. of* обви́ваться: ся popular and poet. for съ after vowel.

29-32. Мотылько́въ, *gen. pl. of* мотылекъ = бáбочка, "butterfly." This and рыбокъ and плодо́въ are *partitive gen.* English "some." Его, *i.e.* рáя.

*Trans.*—"As on former nights, hast thou brought with thee from its meadows butterflies bright as day, from its rivers fish with many-coloured scales, from its dark gardens aromatic fruits?"

35. "In the blue clouds [lit. "streams"] of holy incense." From Gk. Θυμίαμα.

40. "And thread strings of pearls out of them."

45-48. Lit. "And beneath still caresses, fanned by the ecstasy of floating dreams, I sweetly closed my weary eyes, burying my head in the pillow, wet with tears."

Обвéянь, *p.p. of* (об)-вéять, "to blow upon." Нахл., *p.p. act. of* нахлýшнуть, *pf.* "to stream up." Смыкáть, *ipf.*; сомкнúть, *pf.* "to shut, fasten."

48. Прил., *gerund past of* (при)льнúть, "to nestle." Намок. *p.p. act. of* намóкнуть, *pf. of* —кáть.

**25** "Sunset." The crimson glow of evening slowly fades; the village is silent; one faint song alone is heard, save for the stream by the wood. The trees stand like giants, the fields slumber wrapt in mist. Weird cloud-shapes float across the sky. The longing for love and happiness reawakens in the poet's heart.

*Metre.*—Iambic:  $\textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex$  and  $\textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - - | \textcircumflex -$  alternately.

1. "In the sky the evening-glow slowly (lazily) burns away in crimson radiance" (lit. "streak").

Заря is either the glow of dawn or of sunset. .

6. Уснýшемъ, *loc. sing. masc. p.p. act. of* уснýть, *pf.* "to fall asleep."

7. "And the streamlet, with playful eddies [lit. "playing with its eddies"], runs babbling through the wood." *Ipf.* журчáть, *pf.* за—, "to murmur, babble," etc.

14. Cf. No. 5, line 2.

15. Lit. "Light with darkness in exquisite union lies upon foliage and tree-trunks."

17-20. "With eager (thirsty) delight my breast inbreathes the cool streams (of air) and anew in my heart wakes [lit. "boils up"] the longing," etc.

26. "Life." The poet describes the life of man as a series of violent contrasts—love and hatred, joy and sorrow, sin and holiness—wherein he can trace no law but chaos.

*Metre.*—Iambic:  $\textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - |$   
 $- \textcircumflex | \textcircumflex$  and  $\textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - |$   
 alternately.

4. "Confounding [lit. "having confounded"] what is great with the worthless and ridiculous." Смѣшать, *pf.* of смѣшивать.
5. "What discordant tumult!"
7. "Here saucily ring the harlequin's bells, while there goes a prophet bowed beneath a cross." Сорб, see No. 23, line 10.
10. "There is also the hungry groan of rebellious poverty."
14. Подточенный, *p.p.p.* of (под)точить, "to gnaw (under)."
16. Подавленный, *p.p.p.* of подавить, *pf.* of подавлять, "to crush, weigh down."

## VOCABULARY

(See Notes)

### A

Александрийский  
áлый, ruby-coloured  
áлчный, thirsty, famished  
áнгель, angel  
арлекинъ, harlequin  
архангельский (*adj.*), from  
Archangel

### Б

багрецъ, purple colour  
басъ, base  
бáтька, бáтя, daddy  
бáюшки-бáю, hush-by baby  
безвíйный, innocent, guiltless  
безгрéшный, sinless  
бездáрный (-ренъ, -рина, -рино),  
not talented  
безплодный, furtile  
безутéшно, inconsolably  
беззavéтный, devoted  
беззвúчно, soundless  
безконéчный, endless  
безкрéстный, without a cross  
безмолвно, silently  
безпросвéтный, without a  
glimmer of light  
безúмный, mad  
безъ, without  
бéрегъ, shore, bank  
бýтва, combat  
благодáтная, benevolent

благодáть (*f.*), benevolence  
благорéдный, noble  
благословлáть (*ipf.*), благо-  
словíть (*pf.*), to bless, to  
thank  
блажéнство, blessedness  
блéскъ, shine, glitter  
блестéть (блещу, блестíшь),  
to shine  
блéдный, pale  
блуждáть, to wander, to err  
богатырь, hero, valiant knight  
Богъ, God  
бóдро, bravely  
боевóй (*adj.*), of battle  
Бóжий (*adj.*), of God  
бóй, fight, battle  
бóлъ, бóлje, more (*comp.* of  
много)  
бóльно, painfully (pop.), very,  
much  
большóй, big  
болéзненно, painfully  
больнóй, ill, sick  
бóрзая, swift, quick  
борьбá, struggle  
босóй (босъ, бóсы), bare-  
footed  
брáпиный, warlike  
брать, brother  
брéмя, burden (fig. weight)  
брóдить, to wander

бубёнчикъ, little bell  
 буди́ть, to awaken (*trans.*)  
 бу́дто (*adv.*), as if  
 будь!, be!  
 буйши́й вѣ́теръ, raging wind  
 бу́ря, storm  
 бы́стро, quickly  
 бы́ть, to be  
 бѣ́дный, poor  
 бѣ́днайка, poor fellow  
 бѣ́жать, to run  
 бѣ́лѣть, to show white  
 бѣ́шены́й, mad, frenzied

## B

ваа́ль, bail  
 ва́жно, gravely  
 вакхáнка, bacchante  
 валь, wave, billow  
 вбѣ́жáвши, *p. ger.* of вбѣ́жать, to run into  
 ввóлю, at will, at pleasure  
 вдрóгъ, suddenly  
 вдыхáть (*ipf.*), вдохнúть (*pf.*), to breathe  
 вдѣ́вáть, вдѣ́ть (*pf.* вдѣ́ну), to put in, draw in  
 вездѣ́, everywhere  
 везу́щий (*pr. part.* of везти́), to cart, transport  
 великанъ, giant  
 вели́кий, great  
 велѣ́ніе, ѿ, order, commands  
 веретенó, spindle  
 вернúться, to come back  
 верстá, verst (see Notes)  
 вершина, summit, top  
 весёлый, merry  
 весна́, spring  
 вестíй, води́ть, to lead  
 ве́сь, всí, всё, all  
 вѣ́тхий, old, ancient  
 вече́рний (*adj.*), evening  
 ве́черъ, evening  
 ве́шний (*poet.*), весе́нний (*adj.*), spring  
 вздре́мнúть, to take a nap  
 вздыма́ться, to raise

взя́ть (*pf.* возьмú), to take;  
 братъ (*ipf.* беру́)  
 видъ, appearance; съ ви́ду, by appearance  
 ви́жу, I see, of ви́дѣть, to see  
 вихрь (*m.*), whirlwind  
 внимáть (*ipf.*), вня́ть (*perf.*), to listen  
 вну́къ, grandchild  
 внутрí, inside  
 водá, water  
 воздви́гáть (*ipf.*), воздви́гнуть (*pf.*), to raise, erect, rear  
 вóздухъ, air  
 возноси́ться (*ipf.*), вознестись (*pf.*), to rise, mount  
 возслáвить, to glorify  
 возъ, cart-load  
 война́, war  
 воинъ, warrior  
 вокрúгъ, round about  
 волкъ, wolf  
 волнá, wave, billow  
 волнíстый, wavy  
 вóлн, will, freedom  
 вообра́жáть (*ipf.*), вообра́зить (*pf.*), to imagine  
 ворошóкъ (*dim.* of ворохъ), pile  
 вотъ, that is  
 враждá, enmity  
 вре́мя, time  
 всегда́, always  
 всегó, all together  
 вселíть (*ipf.*), вселить (*pf.*), to inspire  
 вскружíть голову, to turn one's brain  
 вспоми́нáть, вспоми́нить (*pf.*), to remember, recollect  
 встрепену́ться, to shake the wings  
 встрéча, meeting; на-встрéчу мнѣ́, to meet me  
 встрéчáть (*ipf.*), встрéтить (*pf.*), to meet  
 вступáть (*ipf.*), -пíть (*pf.*), to enter

всходи́ть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), взойти́ ( <i>pf.</i> ), to rise (of the sun)	гляжу́ (see глядѣ́ть)
всѧкій, всѧкъ, each, every	гнать (гонио, го́нишь), to chase, drive away
всё, all, everything	гнесті́ (гнету́), to press
вспыхи́вать ( <i>ipf.</i> ), вспыхну́ть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to flash	гнётъ, pressure, weight
второ́й, second	гнуться, to bend oneself
вчера́, yesterday	гнѣздо, nest
вы, you	говори́ть, to speak
выводи́ть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), вы́вести ( <i>pf.</i> ), to bring out	гóдикъ ( <i>dim.</i> годъ), year
выйти́ ( <i>pf.</i> of пить), to drink	гóрный, mountainous
выходи́ть, вы́йти ( <i>pf.</i> ), to go out	городи́шко, small town
выше, higher	горячий (горячъ, а, ó), hot, (fig. -ardent)
вы́езжáть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), вы́езжать ( <i>pf.</i> ), to go out (not on foot)	головá, главá, head
въ, in	гóлодъ, hunger; голо́дный, hungry
вѣдь, you know	гóлосъ, voice
вѣково́й, secular	голубо́й, light blue
вѣкъ, century, days	гора́, mountain
вѣне́цъ, crown	гордый, proud
вѣрить, по- ( <i>pf.</i> ), to believe	гордя́щійся, proud
вѣрно, truly	гóре, grief, woe
вѣстíмо (pop.), certainly	гóрстъ ( <i>f.</i> ), handful
вѣтвь ( <i>f.</i> ), twig, branch	гóрький, bitter
вѣтеро́къ ( <i>dim.</i> ), see вѣтеръ	гость ( <i>m.</i> ), guest, visitor; идти
вѣтеръ, wind	въ гóсти, to go visiting
вѣтка, twig	гото́вясь, getting ready
вѣчны́й, eternal; вѣчно, for ever and ever	гото́въ, гото́вый, ready
вѣщíй, prophetic, predicting	гробъ, tomb, coffin
Г	
гада́ть, угада́ть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to divine, try to guess the future	громъ, thunder
где́, where	гроши́, farthing
где́-то, somewhere	грёзы, dreams
геро́й, hero	гремѣ́ть, to rattle
глáзки ( <i>pl. dim.</i> ), eyes; глазъ, глазá	грóзенъ, грóзный, stern, severe
глaсъ, гóлосъ, voice	грудь ( <i>f.</i> ), breast, chest
глубо́кій, глубже, deep, deeper; глубокó, deeply	грустъ, grief, sadness
глупе́цъ, fool	грáзный (грáзенъ, знá, зно, зны), dirty
глухо́й (see Notes), dull, obscure	грáзъ ( <i>f.</i> ), dirt
глúши́ (f.), dull place	гужъ, горе
глядѣ́ть, по- ( <i>pf.</i> ), to look	гуля́ть, to walk
Д	
да, yes, and (sometimes)	гуль, rumbling, drone
давай (see Notes)	гумно́, thrashing-floor

дава́ть (даю), дать (pf.), дамъ,	дрожа́ть, to tremble
дашь, дастъ, дадимъ, дадите,	другъ, друго́къ (dim.), другъ́й (pl.), friend
даду́ть, to give	дру́жно, amicably, unani- mously
далеко́, far	дубра́ва, grove of leafy trees
да́льний, far (adj.)	дубъ, oak
даръ, gift	дума, thought
два, two	думать, to think
движе́ние, ье, movement	думушка (dim.), see ду́ма
дворо́вый, belonging to the	духовно, spiritually
house of a nobleman	духъ, spirit
день, day	душа́, soul
дико́й, wild	души́стый, fragrant
дитя́, child	дущи́но, stifling
дно, bottom	дымъ, smoke
для, for	дыха́нье, breath
до (gen.), till	дыша́ть, по- (pf.), to breathe;
добро́, good	дохи́уть (pf.), to blow
добрый, good, kind	дьячиха, sexton's wife
доводи́ть (ipf.), довесті́ (pf.), to	дѣвіца, maiden
lead up to	дѣло, occupation, business
довольно, enough	дѣти (pl. of дитя), children
довольство, wealth	дѣтскій (adj.), children's
догорáть, -рѣть (pf.), to burn	дѣтство, childhood
out	
дóждь (m.), rain	
докóль, till	
дóлгій, long	
дóлго, a long time	
долговѣ́чный, everlasting	
доли́на, valley	
долу́, down	
доми́шко, small miserable	
house	
домъ, домá (pl.), house; дóма,	
at home; домо́й, home (adv.)	
доро́га, road, way	
дорого́й, dear	
досы́та, till satisfied	
доходи́ть (ipf.), дойти́ (pf.), to	
come to, to go as far as	
древесá, древе́сь (g. pl.), trees	
дрема́ть (дремлю́, лешь), to	
slumber, to doze	
дреми́ть (see Notes)	
дрови́шки (dim.), дровá (pl.),	
fuel	
дро́вни (pl.), peasant's sledge	
дровосе́къ, woodcutter	
	E
	его, his
	едвá, scarcely
	ей, to her
	ельни́къ, fir-grove
	есть, is, there is
	ещё, still, yet
	Ж
	жáдный, eager, greedy
	жаль, жалко, it is a pity
	жале́ть, to pity
	жárкій, hot
	жáтва, reaping
	жать, to reap
	жда́ть, to wait
	жемчúжный (adj.), pearly
	женá, wife
	жела́ние, desire, wish
	желу́докъ, stomach
	желѣзный, iron

жéртва, victim, sacrifice  
 жестóкий, cruel, hard  
 живóй, alive  
 животворíть, to vivify  
 жизнь (f.), life  
 жить, to live  
 житьé, life (manner of living)  
 жужжанье, buzzing  
 журчá (pr. ger. of журчáть), to  
 warble, gurgle  
 журчáниe, ье, warbling,  
 gurgling

## 3

забáва, amusement, fun, sport  
 забóта, care, trouble  
 забыváть (ipf.), -ся; забыть  
 (pf.), -ся, to forget  
 зáвисть, envy  
 зáвтра, to-morrow  
 завывáнье, howling  
 завывáть (ipf.), завыть (pf.),  
 to howl  
 завéтный, sacred  
 задумáть, to plan, think of  
 задумываться (ipf.), заду-  
 маться (pl.), to muse, be sad  
 законъ, law  
 закалéнь (закалíть), въ боó,  
 hardened, used to war  
 закипáть, -пéть (pf.), to begin  
 to boil  
 закróмъ, corn-bin  
 закрыvши (закрыть), having  
 shut  
 заливáть, залить (pf.), to flood  
 замирáя (ger. of замирáть,  
 -мереть, pf.), to die away  
 (sound), sink  
 замéнять, замéнять (pf.), to  
 substitute, replace  
 заодно, unanimously  
 запасть, stock, store  
 заплáкать, to begin to weep  
 заповéдный (see the Notes)  
 запоздáлый, belated  
 зарастáть (ipf.), зарастí (pf.),  
 to be overgrown

зарýться (pf.), to bury oneself  
 зарý (see Notes), evening-red,  
 dawn  
 застúпникъ, defender, inter-  
 cessor  
 застучáть, to begin to tap  
 застыváть (ipf.), застыть (pf.),  
 to congeal  
 засыпáть (ipf.), заснúть (pf.),  
 to fall asleep  
 затó, on the other hand  
 захлебнúться, to choke oneself  
 зашагáть, to begin to stride  
 зашумéть, to begin to make a  
 noise

звáть, to call  
 звукъ, sound  
 звучáть, про- (pf.), to sound  
 звéздá, звéзды (pl.), star  
 звéрь (m.), wild beast  
 здорóво? (pop.) how do you do?  
 здрáвъ, здрáвый (adj.), sound  
 здéсь, here  
 зеленéть, to grow green  
 зелéный, green  
 земля, earth, land, soil  
 земной, earth (adj.)  
 зернистый, grainy, granulous  
 зимá, winter  
 зимний (adj.), winter

знаменовáть (ipf.), о- (pf.),  
 (-ую, -уешь), to signify,  
 mean

зло, evil  
 злóба, malice  
 злой (золь, злá, злы), mali-  
 cious, wicked  
 знать, to know  
 знойный, burning, hot  
 золото, gold  
 золотóй, golden

## И

и, and  
 ива, willow  
 играть, to play  
 идеáль, ideal  
 извóлить, to will, wish

извѣдывать ( <i>ipf.</i> ), извѣдать ( <i>pf.</i> ), to learn, ascertain	колыбѣльшая пѣснѧ, lullaby
изгнаніе, exile, banishment	коль (pop.), if
изгнаніицъ, exile	конченъ, a, o, finished
издава́ть звукъ ( <i>ipf.</i> ), изда́ть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to produce a sound	конь ( <i>m.</i> ), steed
издержáть, to spend	копнá, heap
измучи́вать ( <i>ipf.</i> ), измучи́ть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to tire out	корень ( <i>m.</i> ), root
изумрúдный, emerald ( <i>adj.</i> )	коси́ть, to mow, scythe
изъ, out of	кость ( <i>f.</i> ), косточка ( <i>dim.</i> ), bone
икона, ikon, image	котóмка, sack, wallet
или, or	кóшка, cat
искáть (ищу́, ищешь), to look for	край, edge, brim, country
искренній, sincere	красá, beauty
исполненныи, full	краснýй, red, beautiful (poet.)

## К

каждыи, every, each	кремнýстый, flinty
казакъ, Cossack	крéсть, cross
казачий, казацкий ( <i>adj.</i> ), Cossack's	крестъянскý, peasant ( <i>adj.</i> )
какой, ая, бе, what, which	кричáть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), крикнуть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to cry out
какъ, as, how	криво́й, curved, crooked
калмыкъ, Calmuck	кровáвыи, bloody
камень, камни ( <i>pl.</i> ), stone	кроватка ( <i>dim.</i> ), little bed
капризный, capricious	крóвля, roof
картина, picture	кровопролитный, sanguinary (of combats)
карто́нное, made of pasteboard	кровь ( <i>f.</i> ), blood
кати́ть, to roll, to move	круго́мъ, round about
кинжалъ, dagger	кружка, mug
кину́ть, to leave behind	крупный, big, large-grained
кипеть, to boil	крутý (pr. ger. of крутить), to twirl, whirl
клевета, calumny	крыло, крылья ( <i>pl.</i> ), wing
клеймо, stamp, mark	крыса, rat
книга, книжка ( <i>dim.</i> ), book	крыть, по- ( <i>pf.</i> ), to cover
князь, prince	кто, who; кто-нибúдь, somebody
когда, when	купчиха, merchant's wife
когти ( <i>pl.</i> ), коготь ( <i>sing.</i> ), claw	курятина, -ка ( <i>dim.</i> ), fowl's flesh
коимъ=котóрымъ, котóрый, which	ку́ща, tent, shade
кой (pop. of котóрый), which	
колокольчикъ, bell	
ко́лось, ear of corn	
колыбель, cradle	

## Л

лазурный, sky-blue
лазурь ( <i>f.</i> ), azure
лай, barking
ласкáя (ger. of ласкáть), to caress

лásки, caresses	малýточка ( <i>dim.</i> ), little one
лásково, kindly, welcomely	мать, mother
лачúжка ( <i>dim.</i> ), little hut	махáть, махнúть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to wave
левъ, львá, львý ( <i>pl.</i> ), lion	мáчта, mast
легкó-, easily	мглá, mist
лежащíй ( <i>pr. part.</i> of лежáть), to lie	мгновéнье, moment
лелéя ( <i>pr. ger.</i> of лелéять), to fondle, cherish	мéдленно, slowly
летéть, летáть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), по- ( <i>perf.</i> ), to fly	мелковóдный, shallow
ли, if, whether; ли... ли, either ... or, whether... or	мéльница, mill
ликовáть (-ую, -ешь), to гe- joice	мéртвая, dead, slow coach
ликúющíй, rejoicing	мертвáющíй, deadening
лира, lyre	мечá, dream
лисá, лисíца, fox	мечъ, sword
листвá, foliage	мигъ, wink, twinkling of an eye
листóчекъ ( <i>dim.</i> ), leaf	мíлость ( <i>f.</i> ), grace, favour
лýстъ, лýстъя ( <i>pl.</i> ), leaf	мíлый, dear
лить (лýю, лýшь), to pour	мýмо, past, by
лицемéрный, hypocritical	миновáться, to pass, to be over
лицó, face	минúта, minute, moment
лишéнíе, privation, want	миновáть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), мýнуть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to pass over
лóсниться, to be glossy, be sleek	мíрный, peaceful
лошáдка, little horse	миръ, peace
лунá, moon	мíръ, world
лугъ, meadow	младéнецъ, baby, infant
лúчишíй, best	младой (молодой), young
лучъ, ray, beam	многовóдный, abounding in water
лýниво, lazily	мнóго ( <i>adv.</i> ), мнóгие ( <i>pl. adj.</i> ), much, many
лýсъ, forest	мнíж (dat. of я), to me
лýто, summer	могíла, tomb
любéзенъ, любéзный, dear, amiable	могъ, моглý ( <i>past of мочь</i> ), to be able
любóвь ( <i>f.</i> ), love	мой, my
любяющíй ( <i>pr. part.</i> of любíть), to love	молvá, rumour
люди ( <i>pl.</i> of человéкъ), people	молéнíе, praying
людской, human	молйтва, prayer
M	
мáль, small	молйтъся, to pray
мáльчикъ, boy	мóлниá, lightning
малýточка, the little one	мольбá, prayer, entreating
	móре, sea
	мореплáватель, seaman
	морйтъ, to starve
	морóзъ, frost
	мотылéкъ, butterfly
	мракъ, darkness, obscurity
	мудрéцъ, sage, wise man

мужикъ, peasant  
 мужичокъ, little man  
 музыка, music  
 мўка, мўки (*pl.*), the tor-  
 ments  
 мурава, green grass  
 муравей, ant  
 мутный, not clear, turbid  
 мучительно, painfully  
 мчаться (мчусь, мчйшуся), to  
 run, hurry away quickly  
 мысли, thoughts  
 мышь (*f.*), mouse  
 мѣнѧя (*pr. ger. of* мѣнѧть), to  
 change  
 мѣсяцъ, moon, month  
 мѣшокъ, мѣшки (*pl.*), sack  
 мѣгkий, soft  
 мясное, the viands, of meat  
 мятежный, rebellious

H

на, on  
 наводить (*ipf.*), навесті (*pf.*),  
 to lead on, bring on  
 навѣки, for ever  
 нагои, naked  
 награда, prize, reward  
 нагустить, to thicken  
 надежда, hope  
 надъ (о) (*instr.*), over, above  
 надѣяться, to hope  
 нагло, saucily  
 называть (*ipf.*), назвѣть (*pf.*),  
 to name, call  
 наизусть, by heart  
 наку́шавшись (*pr. ger.*), наку́-  
 шаться, to eat one's fill  
 намокшій (*pf. of* номокнуть),  
 to get wet  
 намъ (*dat. of* мы), to us  
 напитаться (*pf.*), to drink one's  
 fill  
 наплакаться, to weep enough  
 напыщенный, pampered with  
 pride  
 народный, national  
 нарбдъ, people

нарѹжно, outwardly, ap-  
 parently  
 наскѹчивать, наскѹчить (*pf.*),  
 to bore, to become irk-  
 some  
 насмотрѣться, to admire suffi-  
 ciently  
 настава́ть (*ipf.*), настáть (*pf.*)  
 (настáну), to come, approach  
 настóйщи, real  
 наступа́ть (*ipf.*), наступи́ть  
 (*pf.*), to step, to come, to  
 begin  
 насыпáть, to fill up  
 нахлынувшій, *pf. of* нахлы-  
 нуть *pf.*, to rush in, to in-  
 vade  
 нашъ, our  
 не, not  
 небесный (*adj.*), of heaven  
 нéбо, sky, heaven; небеса́ (*pl.*)  
 невинный, innocent  
 недавно, recently  
 нелюдимый, misanthropic  
 немного, a little  
 ненавидѣть, to hate  
 неправда, untruth  
 непогода, bad weather, stormy  
 непокорный, indocile, dis-  
 obedient  
 непонятная, incomprehensible  
 непривориный, sincere  
 нерукотворный, not made with  
 human hands  
 несмѣлый, shy  
 нестройный, dissonant, dis-  
 cordant  
 несъ, несті, понесті (*pf.*), to  
 carry  
 неужели, неужли, indeed?  
 неутомимо, indefatigably, un-  
 tiringly  
 ни, neither, nor, either, or  
 нїва, cornfield  
 нигдѣ, nowhere  
 низа́ть жемчѹжныя нїти, to  
 thread pearls  
 никто, nobody

пиходить ( <i>ipf.</i> ), низойтý ( <i>pf.</i> ),	оди́нъ, оди́на, оди́но, опе
to descend on	оди́ажды, once
ничегó, nothing	оди́озвучный ( <i>adj.</i> ), in unison
ничтóжный, null, nothing ( <i>adj.</i> )	оди́тельный, clad, dressed
ничтóу, not at all	бзимъ ( <i>f.</i> ), see Notes
нищетá, misery, poverty	озлоблéнье, anger, irritation
но, but	океáнь, ocean
новый, new	окóшко ( <i>dim.</i> ), window
ногá, foot, leg	окружáть, окружить ( <i>pf.</i> ), to surround
ноготóкъ (see Notes), little	Октябрь, October
nail	омытýй ( <i>part. p.</i> омыть), to wash all over
носítся ( <i>ipf.</i> ), нестíсь ( <i>pf.</i> ),	онъ, he; онá, she; онó, it;
to move quickly	они́, they
ночнóй ( <i>adj.</i> ), of night	опа́сный, dangerous
ночýа ( <i>pr. ger.</i> of ночевáть),	ополчáться ( <i>ipf.</i> ), ополчиться
to pass the night	( <i>pf.</i> ), to arm
ночь ( <i>f.</i> ), night	освéжáться ( <i>ipf.</i> ), освéжиться
ну !, come !, eh !, ah !	( <i>pf.</i> ), to be freshened
нуждá, want, need	осéнний, autumn ( <i>adj.</i> )
нынé, now	осéнь ( <i>f.</i> ), autumn
нéжный, tender	осpáривать, to dispute, controvert
нéмой, dumb	оставáться, остáться ( <i>pf.</i> ), to remain
пéть, no, there is not	острóгъ, prison, gaol
О	
о, about	отвозíть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), отвезти, to drive away, transport
обветшáлый, old, obsolete	отдавáть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), отда́ть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to give away
обвивáть, обвítъ ( <i>pf.</i> ), to wind	отдалéнnyй, distant, remote
round, wrap up	отдыхáть, отдохнúть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to rest
обвéянь ( <i>p.p.p.</i> of обвéять,	отéцъ, father
<i>pf.</i> ), to waft	откýтый ( <i>adj.</i> ), open
обýда, offence, affront	откýда, where from
обýтель ( <i>f.</i> ), see Notes	отпúщенnyй, freedman
облáсканъ ( <i>p.p.p.</i> of облá- скáть), to lavish one's caresses	отráда, comfort
облегáть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), облéчъ ( <i>pf.</i> ),	отráдnyй, consolatory
to encircle, enclose	отряхáть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), отряхнúть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to shake off
обогрéть ( <i>pf.</i> ), обогрéвáть	отъéзжее по́ле (see Notes), field for hunting
( <i>ipf.</i> ), to warm	охóта, hunting, hunt
образóкъ, little ikon (image)	очаровáнье, enchantment
объятíе, embrace; объятíя ( <i>pl.</i> ),	очертáнія, outlines, coutours
arms	óчи (бко, <i>sing.</i> ), eyes (poet)
овчýный, of sheepskin	
оглýдываться, оглянúться	
( <i>pf.</i> ), to look round	
огóнь ( <i>m.</i> ), fire, flame	
одинóко, lonely	

## П

пáдатъ, to fall  
 пáдшíй (*part.*), fallen  
 падéнье, fall  
 палáта, chamber, court of justice  
 пáмятникъ, monument  
 париíще (*magn.*), big lad  
 пáрусь, sail  
 пасть (*pf.*), выпадáть на дóлю,  
     to fall to the lot of  
 пáхарь, ploughman  
 пахáть, to plough  
 пéрвый, first  
 передъ, before  
 пережи́вáть (*ipf.*), пережи́тъ  
     (*pf.*), to survive  
 перепáхивать, to plough again  
 перепóлниться (*pf.*), -нáться  
     (*ipf.*), to overfill  
 пéрль, pearl  
 песóкъ, sand  
 пéстрый, many-coloured  
 Пётръ, Peter  
 печáлить, to sadden, afflict  
 печáль (*f.*), sorrow  
 печáльный, sad  
 пíйтъ, поéть, poet  
 плаќать, за- (*pf.*), to weep  
 плаќúчíй, weeping  
 плáтье, dress  
 плечó, shoulder  
 плодъ, fruit  
 плугъ, plough  
 плыть, to sail, swim  
 плясáть (*ipf.*), по- (*pf.*), to  
     dance  
 по, over, through, by  
 повину́ясь (*pr. ger. of* пови-  
     нова́ться), to obey  
 повсемéстно, everywhere  
 повсю́ду, everywhere  
 погибнуть, to ruin, destroy  
 подáвленный, suppressed  
 подарíть (see дарíть), to pre-  
     sent  
 подáчка, gift, sop

пéдбíрать (*ipf.*), подобráть  
     (*pf.*), to take up  
 подлúнныи, sublunar  
 поднимáть (*ipf.*), -ся; подпíть  
     (*pf.*), to raise  
 подобный, alike, similar  
 подру́жка (*dim.* of подруга,  
     fem.), companion, friend  
 подсмоќрéть, to observe  
 подтóченныи, gnawed, nibbled  
 подúшка, pillow  
 подъ, under  
 подъéздъ, street door, house  
     entrance  
 по-дéтски (*adv.*), like a child  
 пожи́виться, to take advan-  
     tage of, pick up  
 позабы́тый, forgotten  
 позднíй, late (*adj.*)  
 позóрный столбъ, pillory  
 позóръ, disgrace, dishonour  
 пойтъ (see идти)  
 пойтъ, на- (*pf.*), to give to  
     drink, water  
 покóй, rest  
 покóйный, peaceful  
 поблe, field  
 ползать, ползтí, to creep,  
     crawl  
 полный, full  
 полновлáстно, absolutely  
 полночъ (*f.*), midnight  
 положíть (*pf. of* класть), to  
     put  
 полосá, stripe, band  
 полосатý, striped (see Notes)  
 полущúбокъ, short fur coat  
 полымя, плáмя, flame  
 полюбовáться (*pf. of* любо-  
     ваться), to admire  
 полáна, glade  
 помертвéть, to fade  
 пóмнить, to remember  
 помоли́ться (*pf. of* моли́ться),  
     to pray  
 понахмúриться, to frown  
 поникáть (*ipf.*), поникнуть  
     (*pf.*), to sink, droop

попасться, to be caught	приносить ( <i>ipf.</i> ), принести
по-плясать (see пля-)	( <i>pf.</i> ), to bring
поприще, career, course	припрятать, to hide
попустому, vainly	природа, nature
попрыгунья, leaper, dancer	приходъ, coming, arrival
пора, time	прихотливый, whimsical, capricious
поруганный ( <i>part. p.</i> поруга́ть), to dishonour, defame	прихоть ( <i>f.</i> ), caprice, whim
поселение, abode	пріемля, accepting
поселенникъ, villager	прійти, to arrive, come to
послужный, obedient	пріумолкнуть, to become silent
последний, last	прійтнй, agreeable
посмотрѣть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to have a look; смотрѣть ( <i>ipf.</i> )	про, about
поспѣшать, -шить ( <i>pf.</i> ), to make all possible speed	пробираться, to make one's way through
посреди, among	пробуждать ( <i>ipf.</i> ), -ся; пробудить ( <i>pf.</i> ), -ся, to awaken (fig. to rouse, stir up)
посылать ( <i>ipf.</i> ), послать ( <i>pf.</i> ), to send	проводить, -водить, to see away, off
поутру, in the morning	пройти, to pass
поцѣлуй, kiss	проза, prose
почиwać ( <i>ipf.</i> ), почтить ( <i>pf.</i> ), to sleep, to rest	прозвенѣть ( <i>pf.</i> of звенѣть), jingle, ring
почтн, almost	прокормить, to feed (through)
пошли, started	проливать слёзы, пролить ( <i>pf.</i> ), пролью, to shed tears
попылость, vulgarity, tastelessness	проливной дождь ( <i>m.</i> ), shower, pouring rain
пощада, mercy	пролиться, to spill, pour out
поэтъ, poet	промерзать, to freeze through
поясь, belt, girdle, waist	промчаться, to pass rapidly
правда, right, truth, justice	пропасть, to be lost
право, right	пропеть, to sing through
правхъ, dust	пророкъ, prophet
предъ, before	просвѣщёнье, enlightenment
прекрасный, beautiful	просить, to beg, ask for
прелестъ, charm, beauty	прости́ть, to forgive; простн, farewell
преступление, crime	просыпаться ( <i>ipf.</i> ), проснуться ( <i>pl.</i> ), to wake, awake
призрачный, fantastical	прохладный, cool
призыва́ть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), призвать ( <i>pf.</i> ), to call upon	проезжий, passer-by, traveller
прикладываться ( <i>ipf.</i> ), -лечь ( <i>pf.</i> ), to lie down	прошлый, past
прикрытый, covered	прощальный ( <i>adj.</i> ), parting, farewell
прильну́вши ( <i>pf. ger.</i> of прильнуть), to adhere to	прудъ, pond
приманка, attraction	
приниматься ( <i>ipf.</i> ), приняться ( <i>pf.</i> ), to start	

птичка (*dim.*), little bird  
пугливый, shy, skittish  
пускай, let (*introduces wish or command*)  
пустой, vain, empty  
пустыня, desert  
пусты (see пускай)  
путникъ, ца (*fem.*), traveller  
путь (*m.*), way, road, journey  
пышный, superb, luxurious  
пьяный, tipsy, drunk  
пѣгоныкій (*adj. dim.*), pied (horse)  
пѣсня, song  
пѣть (пою, поѣшь), to sing;  
спѣть (*pf.*)

## P

рабо́тать, to work  
рабъ, serf  
равноду́шно, indifferently  
рѣди, for the sake of  
рѣдоваться, to rejoice  
радъ, glad  
разбѣтый (*part. pf.*), разбиватъ,  
разбить (*pf.*), to break to pieces  
разбѣгатъся, to disperse  
развито́й, developed  
разгѣръ, the highest degree of heat  
разгора́ться (*ipf.*), разгорѣтъ-ся (*pf.*), to begin to flame  
разгулье, revelry  
раздава́ться (*ipf.*), раздатъся (*pf.*), to be distributed, sound  
разскѣзывать (*ipf.*), разскѣз-ять (*pf.*), to relate  
разсѣянный, dispersed  
разумный, wise  
разъѣхатъся, to go in different directions  
рай, paradise; райскій (*adj.*)  
раскачать, to shake (asunder)  
раскидывать, to throw, scatter  
расті, росъ (*past*), to grow

растоптанный (*p. part. of рас-топтать*), to tread down, crush  
расцвѣтать (*ipf.*), расцвѣсті (*pf.*), to bloom, open (of flowers)  
расшиватъ (*ipf.*), расшивѣть (*pf.*), разошьб, to embroider  
расширяться (*ipf.*), расши-ритьсѧ (*pf.*), to enlarge, ex-pand  
рванутъ, to pull  
ребёнокъ, child  
рѣвность, jealousy  
робѣтъ, to be shy, shrink  
рѣдина, native country, birth-place  
роднѣй, native, own by birth  
роскошный, luxurious, mag-nific  
рожь (*f.*), гуе  
роща, grove  
рубить, to hew, chop  
рудникъ, mine  
ружѣ, gun, musket  
рукѣ, hand, arm  
рукавицы, mittens  
рѣсскій, Russian  
Русь, Russia  
ручѣкъ (*dim.*), stream  
ручѣй, brook, stream  
рыбка (*dim. of рыбъ*), fish  
рыцарь, knight  
рѣдкій, rare (*adj.*)  
рѣзвость (*f.*), merriment  
рѣка, river  
рѣсницы, eyelashes  
рѣшѣніе, sentence, decision

## C

садітъся, to sit down  
садъ, garden  
самый, same, self  
самъ, oneself  
сапогъ, boots  
сбытъся, to be accomplished  
свѣтъ, to convey

свершáть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), -шíть ( <i>pf.</i> ), <i>reflex.</i> , to be fulfilled	скóлько, how much, many скóрбный, sorrowful
свишáть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), свíть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to twist, to nest	скóрбь ( <i>f.</i> ), sorrow
свиштть (свищ, тшь), to whistle	скóро, скóрй, quickly
свбода, freedom	скрипть, to creak
свбодный, free	скучть, to feel lonely
свой, my, thy, etc., own	скчно, lonely
сввтть, сввть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to blow off	скчный, dull
свжй, fresh	слва, glory
свтло, star, radiance	слвен, famous, glorious
свтлй, bright	слвнй, famous, glorious
свттть, to light, shine, give a light	слвне ( <i>pl.</i> ), славянн ( <i>sing.</i> ), Slav
свтчть, torch, light	слдкй, sweet
свть, light, world	слдко, delightfully, sweetly
свтч, candle	слез, tear
святй, holy	слвно, as if
себй ( <i>acc.</i> ), self, selves ( <i>reflex.</i> <i>pron.</i> )	слвво, word
сегоя, to-day	слжены, put together
сейчс, just now	слчай, occasion, circumstance, chance
сел, village	слух, rumour, hearing, ear
сльскй, rural	слышть, to hear
семй, family	смотрть, to look
серафм, seraph	смыкть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), сомкнуть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to shut, close
сердчный (see Notes), of my heart	смло, fearlessly
сердце, heart	смшв, having mixed
серебрстй, silvery	смшнй, funny, ridiculous
сидть, to sit	снв, again
сла, strength	сноп, sheaf
сльный, strong	снг, snow
синца, tomtit	снжный, snow ( <i>adj.</i> )
синй, blue	собка, dog
сйне, ье, shining	собирться ( <i>ipf.</i> ), собрться ( <i>pf.</i> ), to rally, gather (strength)
сять, to shine	собой ( <i>instr.</i> of себй), oneself
сказть, to say	сбствнй, own
сказка, fairy-tale	согбнй, bent
сказвать, to tell	созвчье, harmony, rhyme
сктваться ( <i>ipf.</i> ), скатться ( <i>pf.</i> ), to roll off	создавть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), создть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to create
сквзь, through	сокрбся ( <i>imper.</i> of скрться), to hide oneself
скирд, corn-stack	солнечнй, sun ( <i>adj.</i> )
склонться ( <i>ipf.</i> ), склонться ( <i>pf.</i> ), to bend, bow	солнце, sun
	солом, straw

сомнѣніе, ье, doubt	струя, current, stream
сонный, dreamy, sleeping	студеный, cold
сонъ, снá (gen. sing.), dream,	ступай!, go along!
sleep	стыдиться, to be ashamed
сосѣдка, neighbour (fem.)	стыдъ, shame
сосѣдъ, neighbour	судъ, court
сохá, sort of plough	судьбá, fate
сочетаніе, combination, blend-	суетливый, bustling, restless
ing	сущій, existing
спать (сплю, спиши), to sleep	сфинксъ, sphinx
спокойный, calm	счастье, happiness
спокойствіе, calmness, repose	съ, with, from
спорый, productive, successful	сынішка, (little) son
среді, among	съверъ, north
средь, amidst	съдѣльце (dim. of съдлó), saddle
ставить, to put upright	съдлой, grey (headed)
стараться (ipf.), по- (pf.), to try	съенцо, hay
старушка (dim.), old woman	сънь (f.), shade
старый, old	сърый, grey
стать (pf. стану), to become,	съятель (m.), sower
begin	
стволь, trunk	
степь (f.), step	
стлаться (стелюсь, ешься), to	
extend	
стогъ, stack	
стбить, to deserve, cost	
столпъ, column, pillar	
столъ, table, board	
столько, so many, so much	
стонатъ, to groan	
стонъ, groan	
сторонá, страна, side, land	
стойть, по- (pf.), to stand	
страданіе, suffering	
страдающій, suffering	
страждатъ, страдаѣть, to suffer	
странникъ, pilgrim	
странный, strange	
страстъ (f.), passion	
страшитъся, to be afraid of	
стрекоза, dragon-fly	
стремитъся, to strain, hasten	
стремлѣніе, effort	
стрѣмя, stirrup	
стройный, harmonious	
струйтъся, to be poured forth,	
to ripple	
	Т
	тайственный, secret, mys-
	terious
	тайній, secret
	таковой, such
	такой, such
	такъ, so, thus
	тамъ, there
	тащить, to drag (reflex. to
	trail along)
	твѣрдѣть (твѣржу), to repeat
	by heart
	твѣрдый, hard, firm
	твой, thy
	тѣатръ, theatre
	тобѣ (dat.), тебя (gen. and acc.),
	ты, thou
	телѣга, cart
	тѣмный, dark
	тѣмя, crown of the head, top
	of the mount
	теперъ, now
	терновый вѣнѣцъ, crown of
	thorns
	тихій, quiet
	тишина, stillness, quiet, silence
	тлѣніе (ье), corruption, rot

то . . . то, now . . . then	у́голь, corner
то-и-знай ( <i>adv. phrase</i> ), constantly	угрóза, threat
толпá, crowd	угрóмый, morose, surly
тóлько, only	удáвлывать, удавлять ( <i>ipf.</i> ), удавить ( <i>pf.</i> ), to hang, choke
томíться, to languish, pine	удалóй, audacious, daring
топóрь, axe	удáрить, to strike
торжéственno, solemnly	удáрь, stroke, blow
тоскá, distress, pain	удручáть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), -чíть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to oppress, afflict
тотъ, та, то, тѣ, this, that	у́жасъ, horror
точíть, to sharpen	у́жинъ, supper
трéбовать, по- ( <i>pf.</i> ), to demand	ужъ, already
тревóга, alarm, anxiety	узды́ ( <i>pl.</i> ), bridle
тревóжить, to disturb, shake	узнáть, to find out, learn
трéпеть, fear	указáвать ( <i>ipf.</i> ), указáть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to show, point out
трéтiй, ья, ье, third	укрáдкой, secretly, stealthily
трóйка, a team of three horses abreast	улетáть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), улетéть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to fly away
тропá, pathway	уловíть, to catch, seize
тру́дно, difficult, hard	улыбáться, to smile
трудъ, toil	умилáть, to touch
тру́сить, to play coward, falter	умирáть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), умерéть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to die
тру́съ, coward	уморíтельno, funnily, comi- cally
тумáнъ, mist, fog	умъ, mind, wit, sense
тунгúсь, Tunguse	университéть, university
тýча, тýчка ( <i>dim.</i> ), storm-cloud	унýлый, sad, dejected, low- spirited
тутъ, here	унýнье, discouragement
ты, thou	упрóкъ, reproach
тьмá, darkness	урожáй, harvest
тѣло, body	успокóенный, soothed
тѣнь ( <i>f.</i> ), shade, shadow	услужíть, to serve
тѣснítься, to squeeze in	уси́увшíй ( <i>p.p.</i> of уснýть), to fall asleep
тѣсный, narrow, tight	успéвáть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), успéть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to have time to . . .
тюрьмá, prison	уставáть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), устáть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to grow weary, tire
тяготíть, to disturb, over- burden	устáлый, tired
тяжёлый, heavy (fig. sad)	утомíтельno, tiresomely
тáжестъ ( <i>f.</i> ), heaviness, burden	утомлáться утомíться ( <i>pf.</i> ), to get tired
У	
у, near, by	уты́шáть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), уты́шить ( <i>pf.</i> ), to console
убýрать ( <i>ipf.</i> ), убрáть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to take, put away	
убýжáть ( <i>pf.</i> of убýгáть), to escape, run away	
увý! alas!	
увядáнье, withering, fading	
угадáть, to guess	

у́хо ( <i>pl.</i> у́ши), ear	чайный, sedate
уходить ( <i>ipf.</i> ), уйти ( <i>pf.</i> ), to depart	чистый, clean, clear, open
учиться, to learn	что?, what?, how, that
	чтобы, чтобы, that, in order that
	что же, well then!
Ф	чувство, feeling
Финнъ, Finn	чудный, wonderful, beautiful
	чуждый, unknown to
X	чужой, strange
хата, hut	чуткий, sensitive, delicate, tactful
хвалá, praise	чёмъ-свѣтъ, at the dawn
хвóрость, dry branches	
хлáдъ, хóлодъ, the cold	III
хлопотлýво, with much ado	шага́ть, to stride
хлѣбъ, bread, corn	шагъ, step
холóдный, cold	шёлкъ, silk
хоть, although, nearly	шепта́ть, to whisper
хоть, хотя, at least	шествуя ( <i>pr. ger.</i> ), шествовать, to march, walk gravely
хотѣть, to desire, want ( <i>reflex. impers.</i> ), мнѣ хочется, I want	шесто́й, sixth
храни́тель ( <i>m.</i> ), guardian	широ́кий, wide
Ц	шкóла, school
царить, to reign; rule	шкóльникъ, schoolboy
цáрство, kingdom	шлá, шёлъ, шлý ( <i>pf. t. of идти</i> ), to go; пойти ( <i>pf.</i> )
цвѣтнóй, many-coloured	шорохъ, rustling
цвѣты ( <i>pf. of цвѣтóкъ</i> ), flower	шторы, window-blinds
цыгáны, gipsies	шумъ, noise
цѣлый, whole	шумя́щий ( <i>pr. pf. of шумѣть</i> ), to make a noise
цѣль ( <i>f.</i> ), goal	
цѣпь ( <i>f.</i> ), chain	
Ч	Э
чайкъ, tea	этотъ, эта, о, и, this, that
чáстный, private	
чáстый, frequent, thick, close	
часъ, hour	
чей, чья, чье, чй, whose;	
чай-то, someone's	
человéкъ, person, man	
чёрвь ( <i>m.</i> ), worm	
черезчуръ, overmuch	
чёрный, black	
черты лицá, features	
честный, honest, honourable	
четвертачёкъ, quarter rouble	
чечéнь (see Notes)	
чешуя, scale	
	Ю
	южный, south ( <i>adj.</i> )
	юность ( <i>f.</i> ), youth
	Я
	я, I
	явь ( <i>f.</i> ), reality
	ядовитый, poisonous, malignant
	языкъ, tongue, people
	ямщи́къ, driver, coachman
	яркий, bright
	ясный, bright, clear

PRINTED BY  
BILLING AND SONS, LIMITED,  
GUILDFORD, ENGLAND

# RUSSIAN TEXTS for SCHOOL USE

---

(1) **MOO-MOO AND A VILLAGE DOCTOR.** By TOURGENIEFF. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by A. RAFFI.

(2) **THE CHAMELEON AND OTHER TALES.** By CHEKHOV. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by P. SELVER.

*Others in preparation.*

## MODERN RUSSIAN POETRY. Selected and Translated, with an Introduction, by P. SELVER.

A selection of forty-four poems by eminent Russian authors, the Russian texts (accented) on the left-hand pages with English verse-translations by the editor *en regard*.

Apart from its value as *belles lettres*, this anthology will serve a useful educational purpose, as the translations are, in most cases, fairly literal.

## RUSSIAN FOLK-TALES. Translated from the Russian by LEONARD A. MAGNUS, LL.B. With Introduction, Notes, and Glossary. 8vo, cloth, decorated with a Russian Art Design.

"Russia is particularly rich in legends, folklore, and popular tales, and the literature of this kind which it possesses is particularly worth reading, not only as a matter of study, but also for delight. It is better and more human folklore than most of our more Western matter, possibly because it is less barbarous. It does not take its rise from Scandinavian mythology, but from a gentle Nature-worship. This volume is a good one, and worth consideration as an authentic fragment of Russian literature."—*The Times*.

## THE TALE OF THE ARMAMENT OF IGOR (A.D. 1185): A Russian Historical Epic. Edited and translated by LEONARD A. MAGNUS, LL.B. Small 8vo, cloth gilt.

## A RUSSIAN ANTHOLOGY IN ENGLISH. Selected and Edited by C. E. BECHHOFER. With an Introduction. Cr. 8vo, cloth.

A very comprehensive and representative collection of literary gems, translated into English (some for the first time).

## FIVE RUSSIAN PLAYS, with one from the Ukrainian. Translated from the originals (two by Evreinov, one by Von Vizin, two by Chekhov, one by Lesya Ukrainka) by C. E. BECHHOFER.

## TOLSTOI FOR THE YOUNG. Select Tales of Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Mrs. R. S. TOWNSEND; with coloured plates by a Russian artist, MICHEL SEVIER.

---

LONDON :

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO., LTD.

# NEW BOOKS ON THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

---

**RUSSIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.** By J. H. FREESE, M.A. (Cantab.). 520 pp.

**ENGLISH-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY.** By the same.

**RUSSIAN MANUAL FOR SELF-TUITION** (Grammar; Exercises; Extracts with interlinear translation; Vocabularies). By J. H. FREESE, M.A.

**HOW TO LEARN RUSSIAN.** By H. RIOLA. Eighth Edition.

KEY TO ABOVE.

**IVANOFF'S RUSSIAN GRAMMAR.** Sixteenth Edition.

**RUSSIAN READER**, with Vocabulary. By H. RIOLA. Second Edition.

**LINE-UPON-LINE RUSSIAN READER.** By Colonel A. W. JAMIESON.

**MANUAL OF RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.** By MARK SIEFF.

**NOTES ON THE RUSSIAN VERB.** By S. G. STAFFORD.

**RUSSIAN COMPOSITION** : Anecdotes, Fables, Passages from English Standard Authors, etc. ; with Vocabulary to each passage and Grammatical Notes. By J. SOLOMONOFF. Part I., Elementary ; II., Intermediate ; III., Advanced.

**RUSSIAN ACCIDENCE IN TABLES.** By MARK SIEFF.

**RUSSIAN COPY BOOK.** 16 pp., with ruled pages opposite.

**SERBIAN-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-SERBIAN DICTIONARY.** By LOUIS CAHEN.

---

LONDON :

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO., LTD.



